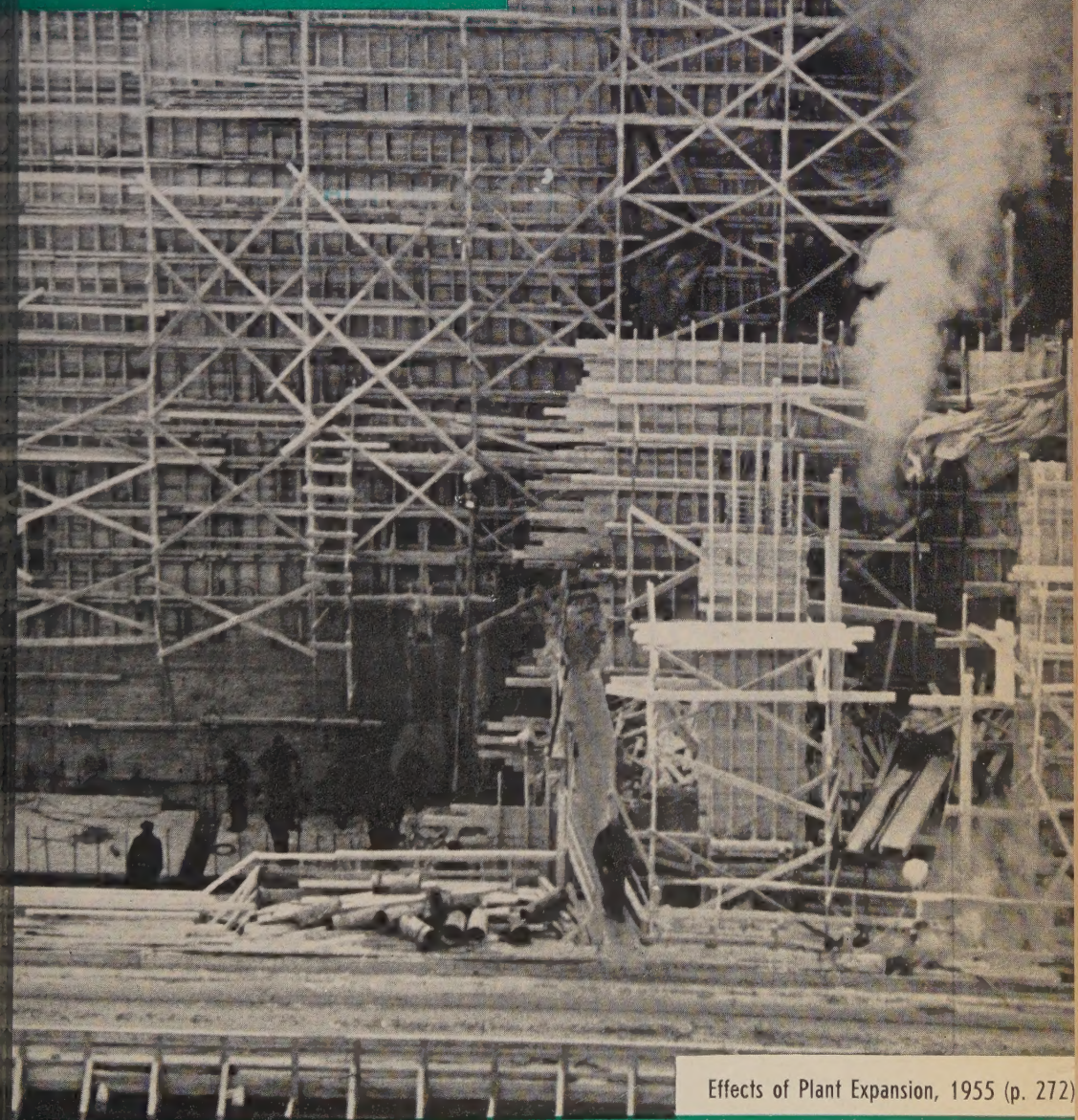




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Effects of Plant Expansion, 1955 (p. 272)

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## manpower and labour relations

### REVIEW

Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Canada

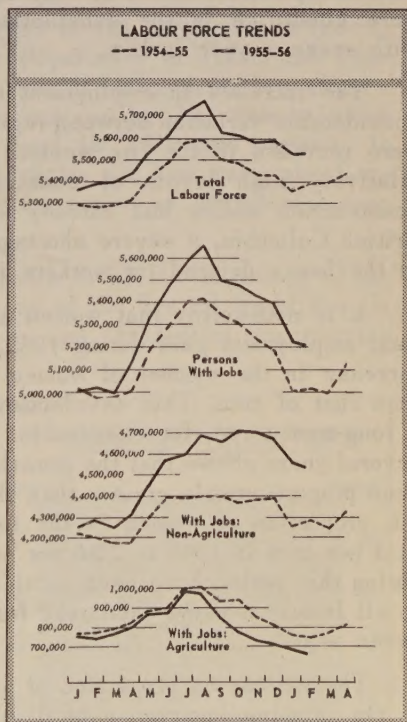
#### Current Manpower Situation

**T***OTAL employment declined less this winter than it usually does at this time of year. The underlying trend of employment remained strong despite the disrupting effects of strikes and bad weather. The number of unemployed rose by no more than the usual amount and remained well below last year's. Output and employment in the construction industry has shown a strong recovery in the past year and there are prospects of further gains in 1956.*

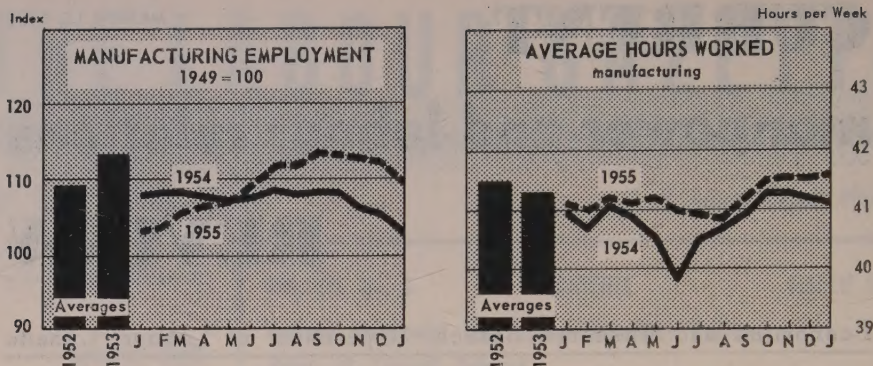
In the week of February 18, there were an estimated 5,216,000 persons with jobs, some 15,000 fewer than a month before but 204,000 more than a year earlier. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work (308,000) represented 5.6 per cent of the labour force, compared with 7 per cent in February 1955 and 6 per cent in February 1954. The number registered for employment at National Employment Service offices, 515,000, was also significantly smaller in February this year than in February 1955 and 1954.

The labour force estimates, when adjusted for seasonal variations, indicate that employment in the last quarter of 1955 and the first quarter of 1956 was not rising as rapidly as earlier in the recovery phase but that the rate of increase was still substantial.

Non-farm employment, seasonally adjusted, was still rising







steeply, although here too there was some slowing down in the rate of improvement. This series continued to increase more quickly than the total number of persons with jobs. Labour force survey estimates suggest that there has been a transfer of at least 50,000 workers out of agriculture between February 1955 and February 1956.

Unemployment rose by no more than the usual amount in February, and the level remained below that of the two preceding years. The improvement was most evident in larger centres, reflecting the large amount of rehiring that has occurred in manufacturing and construction over the year. At March 1, only three of the twelve metropolitan areas were classified in the substantial labour surplus category compared with seven a year earlier.

The increase in employment was widespread, although there was considerable variation between regions. Year-to-year gains of 6 per cent were recorded in the two western regions, largely as a result of the relatively high levels of construction activity. Scarcity of certain construction skills had already appeared in a number of areas. In British Columbia, a severe shortage of dairy farm hands was attributed to the heavy demand for workers in the construction industry.

It is noteworthy that women accounted for almost one-third of the total employment gain during 1955, which means that the proportionate increase in the number of women with jobs was substantially greater than that of men. This development appears to be the continuation of a long-term trend, for examination of manpower statistics for the past several years shows that the growth in the number of women workers has been proportionately greater than that of men. One result has been that the proportion of women in the total labour force has increased from 21.3 per cent in 1948 to 22.6 per cent in 1955. Almost all the additions during this period have been married women, and the proportion of these to all female workers increased from 27 to 37 per cent during the past seven years.

The increasing proportion of women in the labour force is a result of the growing importance of distribution and service industries as a source of demand for labour. This trend has been evident in both Canada and the United States, although it has been less pronounced in this country. Employment in this group of industries has grown from 36 per cent of the total in the 1930's to 47 per cent in 1955. Most of the increase occurred in the post-war period.



The long-run development in the other employment sectors is the product of two distinct trends. Employment in goods-producing industries other than agriculture increased at a rate almost as great as that for the distribution and service industries until the Korean War. In 1945, however, the goods-producing industries recorded a sharp employment drop followed by an equally sharp rise in 1955. As a proportion of total employment, this group reached a high of 40 per cent in 1951, dropping to 38 per cent in 1955.

Employment in agriculture has been falling steadily since 1939, except for a temporary increase in 1954. By 1955 agriculture accounted for only 15 per cent of total employment, compared with 36 per cent in 1939.

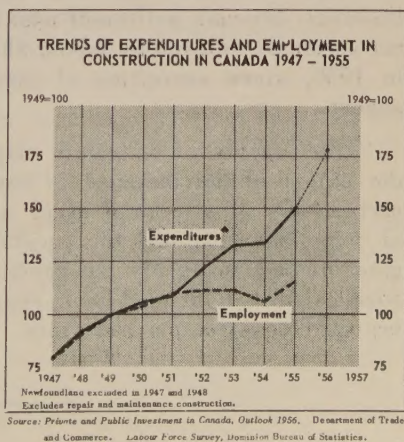
## Outlook for the Construction Industry

One of the major factors contributing to the high employment throughout Canada during the past year is the record volume of new construction. The increase in employment has not been as rapid as the increase in the volume of construction because mechanization in the industry has been growing and construction methods have improved, and because the trend has been gradually to types of construction requiring relatively less labour. At the August peak, 432,000 persons were estimated to have jobs in the industry, compared with 390,000 in August 1954 and 409,000 in August 1953, the previous peak.

The outlook for construction in 1956 is the strongest on record. According to the annual survey of the Department of Trade and Commerce, investment plans for the coming year, if realized, will result in a 21-per-cent increase in expenditures on construction. The main stimulus behind this ambitious program is the need for additional capacity in the production and distribution of commodities and raw materials. Consequently, industrial building and construction of an engineering type account for most of the increase.

The current construction boom appears to be the beginning of the third period of rapid growth since the end of the Second World War. In the immediate post-war years, business and residential construction expanded to take care of the war-time backlog; another round of expansion, largely in industrial and defence industries, was sparked by the Korean crisis in 1951. During 1955 the sustained demand for new housing and consumer durables, together with the beginning of a large number of resource development projects and an increased highways program, started another round of construction expansion.

The current acceleration is spread through all sectors of the industry, although the employment increase was more moderate in the





buildings and structures sector than in highways, bridges and streets. This gain reflects the high level of engineering contracts awarded during 1955; the value of contracts in this sector was more than double that for 1954 and amounted to 26 per cent of the total. The increase in this type of construction is the result of such large projects as the St. Lawrence Seaway, the opening of the Blind River uranium ore properties, the DEW line of radar warning stations, the Chibougamau railway line, building at Camp Gagetown, further expansion at Kitimat, the Bersimis hydro-electric development and the Trans-Mountain gas pipeline from the Peace River district to Vancouver. Work on all of these projects will continue through 1956.

Increases in the industrial sector have been almost as great as in engineering. Heavy demand for most basic materials led to an expansion of capacity in the iron and steel, chemicals, aluminum and other metal industries and in the non-metallic mineral products and pulp and paper industries. Most of the increases in this sector are concentrated in the Pacific, Ontario and Quebec regions.

Residential construction has continued its role as one of the basic employment strengths in the economy. In 1955, the annual volume of new home construction continued the steady growth of the past few years. The volume of new residential construction was about 20 per cent higher than in 1954. Large increases in the Pacific, Quebec and Ontario regions were partially offset by declines in Alberta and Saskatchewan. At the end of 1955 the number of new housing units under construction was 16 per cent higher than a year earlier. Some decline in starts has been anticipated for 1956 but recent changes in the interest rate on loans guaranteed by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation may stimulate house-building by increasing the supply of mortgage funds.

The supply of construction labour has been generally adequate during the past year despite the high level of activity. This may be partly because the increase was concentrated in the engineering section, where labour requirements are largely for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The shortage of engineers increased, however, and by mid-summer 1955, shortages of carpenters, bricklayers, cement finishers and other construction tradesmen had also appeared in most parts of the country. However, because sufficient unskilled workers were available, work was not seriously delayed by labour shortages. Labour supplies may be tighter in 1956, since scarcities of particular skills are already beginning to appear.

The supply of materials may well be an important factor limiting the extent of the increase in construction in 1956. Material shortages, particularly of structural steel and cement, delayed work on a number of jobs last year and the increase in domestic capacity has not been great enough to supply the needs of this year's program. Its successful completion will depend to a considerable extent on the availability of imported construction materials.

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# Labour-Management Relations

**S**IGNIFICANT negotiations were in progress during the past month in several sections of the transportation, primary steel and mining industries. Union demands for wage increases remained the major bargaining issue in these and in other current contract negotiations. In most cases, demands for fringe benefits, such as improved pension and welfare plans, statutory holidays and vacations, accompanied requests for wage increases. Some settlements, affecting employees in the transportation, mining, metal products, textiles and service industries, were reported during the month.

No major work stoppage occurred since the settlement of the automobile strike last month. At mid-March, only a few stoppages, involving relatively small numbers of workers, were in existence.

## Current Negotiations and Settlements

**Primary Steel** — Contract negotiations got under way in February between the Steel Company of Canada and Local 1005 of the United Steelworkers of America, representing workers at the Hamilton plants of the company. Other locals of the steelworkers' union are scheduled to bargain soon over contract terms at other plants of the company elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec.

The union requested a substantial wage increase and increased skill differentials and shift premiums. Other union demands include the following; a supplemental unemployment benefit plan; changes in the pension plan to provide a minimum pension of \$100 per month at age 65 and after 20 years of service, on a non-contributory basis; statutory holidays to be paid whether or not they fall on a workday; reduced service requirements for the second and third week of paid vacation and a fourth week after 25 years of service.

Contracts between other locals of the same union and the other two major steel producers, Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, and Dominion Iron and Steel Limited, Sydney, terminate soon. No proposal for contract changes had been reported at the time of writing.

**Transportation** — Collective bargaining activities were under way in most sections of the transportation industry, including the railways, water transport, and truck transportation.

**Steam Railways** — Formal hearings were concluded early in March by the conciliation board dealing with the dispute between the railways and unions representing 140,000 non-operating employees.

Federal conciliation services have been requested in the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its buffet, cafe and dining car employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The union is seeking a wage increase and other benefits.

Negotiations between the railway companies and unions representing operating employees — engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen — were scheduled to begin in the near future (L.G., Feb., p. 142).



**Water Transport** – Differences between the Association of Lake Carriers and the Seafarers' International Union were being dealt with by a board of conciliation. Two boards of conciliation have also been established following negotiations between the carriers, the Canadian Merchant Service Guild and the National Association of Marine Engineers.

**Truck Transportation** – A board of conciliation has effected a settlement in the dispute between trucking firms, represented by the Motor Transport Industrial Relations Bureau, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' locals in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor. Under the proposed terms of settlement, some 6,000 workers will receive a wage increase of 11 cents distributed over a period of two and one-half years. Employees at Toronto and Hamilton are to get a further increase of 2 cents per hour. Management has agreed to contribute to a health plan, details of which are to be worked out by both parties later.

A three-year contract was agreed to in Vancouver by the Motor Transport Labour Relations Council and a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Wage rates will be increased at the rate of 7 cents this year, 7 cents next year and a further 6 cents in 1958. A health and welfare plan, an additional paid holiday and an improved vacation plan are also provided in the new agreement.

**Other Transportation** – An agreement was reached between Canadian Pacific Air Lines and the Canadian Air Line Flight Attendants' Association covering plane stewardesses. The new contract provides a general salary increase of \$7.00 per month. One of the major issues in the protracted negotiations was the union's objection to the company hiring foreign stewardesses on certain overseas flights. The Canada Labour Relations Board ruled that the union has authority to bargain for stewardess personnel on flights into Canada from foreign countries and from Canada to foreign countries.

**Hospitals** – Settlements have been reached covering service employees in a number of hospitals in British Columbia and Quebec.

Under the terms of an arbitration award, some 1,100 workers at the Vancouver General Hospital obtained a wage increase of 3 cents per hour, retroactive to January of this year, and a further 2 cents effective next year. The new agreement between the hospital management and the Hospital Employees' Federal Union (TLC) also provides a contributory medical plan.

The Montreal Nurses' Alliance, a CCCL-affiliated union, has signed a new collective agreement with the management of five hospitals in the Montreal area. Salaries of graduate nurses are increased by \$15.00 per month and a union security clause has been granted to the syndicate. The National Catholic Federation of Services, Inc. (CCCL) also reported settlements covering service workers in six other hospitals in the Province of Quebec. Wage increases and, in some cases, reductions in the number of hours of work were included in the new agreements.

**Clothing** – Following a brief strike, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America reached a settlement with the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, Inc., affecting more than 2,000 clothing workers in Montreal. Under the terms of settlement, wage



rates were increased by 7½ cents per hour; an additional 2½-cent-increase will become effective next June.

**Primary Textiles** — An agreement was reached between the Textile Workers' Union of America and York Knitting Mills Limited, covering more than 1,300 workers in seven Ontario plants. The present wage scale is to remain in effect and the company has agreed not to change wage rates for a job unless there is a change in the job.

Long-standing differences between the Dominion Textile Co. Limited and the National Textile Federation (CCCL), affecting various plants in Quebec, had not been settled at the middle of March. A strike vote has been taken among employees at Magog.

## Work Stoppages

Time lost through work stoppages during February declined, compared with the previous month, but was at a much higher level than during February last year. The strike of automobile workers, which was settled in mid-February, accounted for most of the time lost. Totals for the three periods are as follows:

	Number of Work Stoppages	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
February 1956 .....	22	20,144	234,795
January 1956 .....	13	17,335	338,340
February 1955 .....	12	2,843	20,669

## Wage Rates in Municipal Government Service

The accompanying table gives the maximum basic salary rates for first class police constables and firefighters and wage rates for labourers in the Works Departments in six large cities for the years 1953, 1954 and 1955. The rates shown are those in effect at October 1, the date of the Department's annual survey of wage rates in Canada. A table showing 1955 rates in 74 cities will be published in an early issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

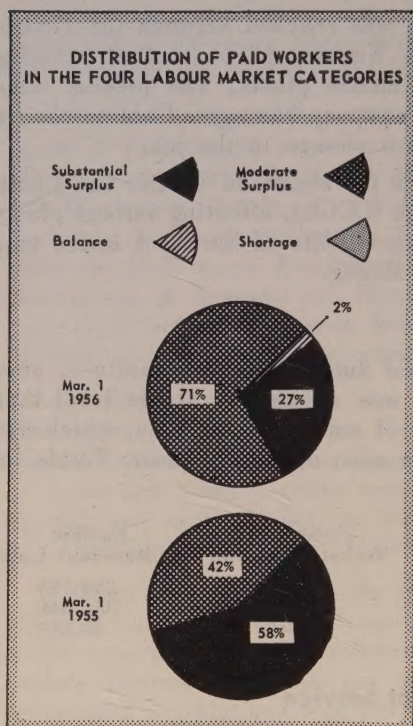
In most cases, police and firefighter salaries increased from 5 to 7 per cent over the three years, with slightly higher percentage increases in wage rates for labourers.

Wage Rates in Municipal Government Service in Six Cities,  
October 1, 1953, 1954, 1955.

Municipality	Police Constable Maximum Basic Salary			Firefighter Maximum Basic Salary			Labourer (Works Department Only)		
	1953 Per Year	1954 Per Year	1955 Per Year	1953 Per Year	1954 Per Year	1955 Per Year	1953 Rate Per Hour	1954 Rate Per Hour	1955 Rate Per Hour
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Halifax .....	3,000	3,180	3,180	3,000	3,180	3,180	1.06—1.27	1.17 —1.27	1.17—1.27
Montreal ...	3,481	3,502	3,673	3,481	3,502	3,673	1.02—1.12	1.12 —1.32	1.12—1.32
Toronto ....	3,775	3,900	4,000	3,782	3,932	4,071	1.37½	1.44	1.49
Winnipeg ..	3,480	3,480	3,696	3,480	3,480	3,564	1.12—1.19	1.12 —1.27	1.12—1.29
Edmonton ..	3,402	3,628	3,785	3,282	3,616	3,745	1.25—1.31	1.30 —1.33	1.30—1.39
Vancouver..	3,948	3,948	4,188	3,948	4,068	4,128	1.41—1.56	1.49½—1.60½	1.52—1.63



# Manpower Situation in Local Areas



**S** MALL employment declines in seasonal activities continued during February in most local areas but these were partially offset by increased employment in other industries. Labour market classifications changed in only four areas; three were reclassified from the moderate to the substantial labour surplus category and one was reclassified from the substantial to the moderate surplus category. At March 1, classification of the 109 local labour market areas was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in balance, 5 (0); in moderate surplus, 53 (45); in substantial surplus, 51 (64).

Year-to-year improvements in labour market classifications were concentrated in the larger centres. Only three metropolitan areas were in the substantial surplus category this year, compared with seven a year earlier. The improvement was also reflected in the percentage of paid workers in each of the categories. This year 27 per cent of total paid workers were in areas with a substantial surplus at March 1, compared with 58 per cent a year ago.

There were no changes in labour market classifications in the Atlantic, Quebec or Ontario regions although labour surpluses increased slightly in most areas. Three areas in the Prairies moved from the moderate to the substantial surplus category, while the Vancouver—New Westminster area was reclassified from the substantial to the moderate category.

Labour Market Areas	Labour Surplus*				Approximate Balance*		Labour Shortage*	
	1		2		3		4	
	Mar. 1 1956	Mar. 1 1955	Mar. 1 1956	Mar. 1 1955	Mar. 1 1956	Mar. 1 1955	Mar. 1 1956	Mar. 1 1955
Metropolitan	3	7	8	4	—	—	—	—
Major Industrial	12	15	15	12	—	—	—	—
Major Agricultural	5	7	9	7	—	—	—	—
Minor	31	35	21	22	5	—	—	—
Total	51	64	53	45	5	—	—	—

\*See inside back cover October 1955 *Labour Gazette*.



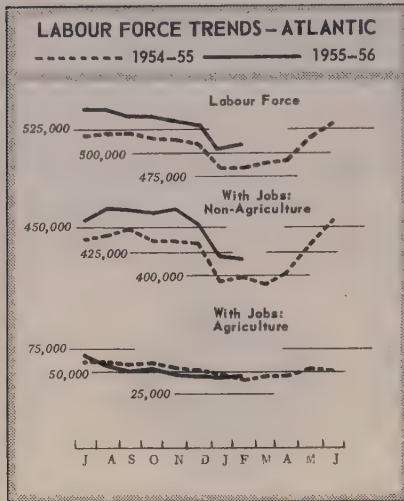
# CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR MARKET AREAS, March 1, 1956

	LABOUR SURPLUS		APPROXIMATE BALANCE	LABOUR SHORTAGE
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<b>METROPOLITAN AREAS</b> (labour force 75,000 or more)	Quebec - Lévis St. John's Winnipeg	Calgary Edmonton Hamilton Montreal Ottawa - Hull Toronto VANCOUVER - NEW WESTMINSTER Windsor		
<b>MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS</b> (labour force 25,000 - 75,000; 60 per cent or more in non-agricultural activity)	Corner Brook Cornwall Farnham - Granby FORT WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR Joliette Lac St. Jean Moncton New Glasgow Oshawa Shawinigan Falls Sydney Trois Rivières	Brantford Guelph Halifax Kingston Kitchener London Niagara Peninsula Peterborough Rouyn - Val d'Or Saint John Sarnia Sherbrooke Sudbury Timmins - Kirkland Lake Victoria		
<b>MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS</b> (labour force 25,000 - 75,000; 40 per cent or more in agriculture)	Charlottetown Lethbridge Rivière du Loup Therford - Megantic - St. Georges YORKTON	Barrie Brandon Chatham Moose Jaw North Battleford Prince Albert Red Deer Regina Saskatoon		
<b>MINOR AREAS</b> (labour force 10,000 - 25,000)	Beauharnois Central Vancouver Island Chilliwack Bathurst Bracebridge Bridgewater Campbellton Dauphin Drummondville Edmundston Gaspé Grand Falls Kenora Kamloops MEDICINE HAT Montmagny Newcastle Okanagan Valley Owen Sound Portage la Prairie Quebec North Shore Rimouski Sorel Ste. Agathe - St. Jérôme St. Stephen Summerside Truro Valleyfield Victoriaville Woodstock, N.B. Yarmouth	Bellefleur - Trenton Cranbrook Dawson Creek Drumheller Fredericton Goderich Lechute - Ste. Thérèse Lindsay Listowel North Bay Pembroke Prince George Prince Rupert Sault Ste. Marie Simcoe St. Hyacinthe St. Jean Swift Current Trail - Nelson Walkerton Weyburn	Brampton Galt Stratford St. Thomas Woodstock - Ingersoll	

→ The areas shown in capital letters are those that have been reclassified during the month; an arrow indicates the group from which they moved.



## ATLANTIC



TOTAL employment in the Atlantic region did not change during February. Usually a small seasonal decline in employment occurs during the month but because of the unseasonal weather in January, most of the normal seasonal decline occurred at that time. Unemployment increased slightly as a result of a small increase in the labour force. At February 18, an estimated 462,000 persons had jobs, the same number as a month earlier but 24,000 more than a year earlier. Bad weather continued to hamper outdoor activities in many parts of the region, construction and woods operations suffering

most. Some logging establishments that had closed down in January resumed operations in February but at lower levels, except in Newfoundland, where logging employment rose during the month.

Total industrial employment continued at a higher level than a year earlier. Forestry in New Brunswick and Newfoundland and construction in New Brunswick were principally responsible for the improvement. Since logging is the leading industry in large sections of New Brunswick during the winter months, the year-to-year increase in forestry employment, amounting to 28 per cent at January 1, was particularly significant. The pickup in logging stimulated other activities too, such as retail trade, which showed a year-to-year employment increase of 7 per cent in New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia, employment in retail trade continued to be slightly lower than a year earlier. Manufacturing employment showed very little year-to-year change except in Nova Scotia, where a slight improvement occurred as a result of strengthening in the iron and steel and railway rolling stock industries. Coal-mining employment was slightly higher than last year and appeared to have become more stable than at any time in the past two years.

There was no change in the classification of the 21 areas in the region. At March 1, it was as follows: (last year's figures in brackets): in moderate surplus, 3 (4); in substantial surplus, 18 (17).

### Local Area Developments

**St. John's (metropolitan).** Remained in Group 1. Employment and unemployment changed very little during the month. Log-hauling operations proceeded without difficulty as weather conditions improved. There was very little construction activity but indications were that employment would increase sharply in this industry as soon as weather permitted. Total employment continued at a higher level than a year earlier.

## QUEBEC

FOLLOWING the usual pattern for this time of year, total employment in the Quebec region declined further during February. The decline occurred entirely in non-farm industries; employment in agriculture rose slightly. At February 18, 1956, the number of persons with jobs was estimated at 1,441,000, a decrease of 15,000 from January 21, 1956, but an increase of 34,000 from February 19, 1955.

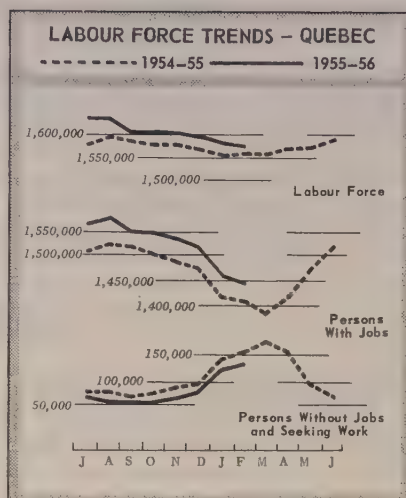
Labour surpluses increased in logging areas, where cutting operations were drawing to a close. Some layoffs continued in construction and trucking but the seasonal surpluses of skilled construction workers continued to be smaller than in the winter of 1955. Shoe and clothing industries recorded a seasonal increase in activity and most of the employees who had been laid off were being recalled. Shortages of civil, mechanical and electrical engineers and draughtsmen increased during February.

The increase in labour surpluses occurred largely in areas that were already classified in the substantial labour surplus category in January and consequently there were no changes in area classification during the month. At March 1, classification of the 24 labour market areas in the region was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in moderate surplus, 6 (3); in substantial surplus, 18 (21).

### Local Area Developments

**Montreal** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 2. Labour surpluses increased seasonally in Montreal during February. The largest increase occurred in trucking and construction, although the number of idle construction workers remained much lower than in March 1955. Employment increased seasonally in the shoe and clothing industries and the situation in the railway rolling stock industry improved as steel shortages eased slightly. Shortages of engineers and draughtsmen increased during the month. The supply of executive and professional personnel declined slightly while demand increased.

**Quebec-Lévis** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. Employment decreased further during February. Loggers and construction workers accounted for most of the surplus. In Quebec, the surplus of unskilled was greater than that of skilled construction workers; in Lévis, however, the surplus of skilled construction workers decreased. The clothing and shoe industries began rehiring workers and there was some shortage of female shoe stitchers. Hairdressers were also in demand.



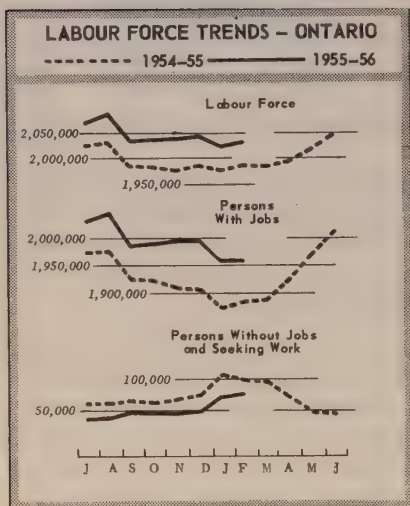


**Lac St. Jean** (major industrial). Remained in Group 1. Most of the aluminium workers laid off in January because of hydro-electric power shortages were still without work and this, together with the usual seasonal decline in logging, brought unemployment in the area above last year's.

**Rivière du Loup** (major agricultural). Remained in Group 1. Registrations for employment increased seasonally as wood-cutting operations drew to a close.

**Gaspé and Rimouski** (minor). Remained in Group 1. Employment declined sharply following the termination of wood-cutting operations. Registrations for employment, however, remained below last year's.

## ONTARIO



EMPLOYMENT in Ontario remained unchanged during February. Persons with jobs at February 18 totalled 1,954,000, unchanged from the previous month but about 68,000 more than in February 1955. Unemployment increased slightly as a result of a small increase in the labour force but remained well below last year's.

The winter peak of unemployment appears to have been passed during February; declines in outdoor activity were largely offset by increases in manufacturing. Heavy snows and cold weather resulted in some further decline in construction employment and by

the month-end some tobacco plants had completed this year's processing. There were also short-term layoffs in the automobile industry at the beginning of the month but workers had all been recalled by the end of February and the General Motors plants gradually began recalling their workers after the strike settlement. The heavy manufacturing industries continued to operate at capacity, the supply of engineers, draftsmen, machinists, and tool and die makers becoming tighter. Most consumer goods industries were busy and clothing manufacturers were beginning production of spring lines.

Employment shifts were not sufficient to change the classification of any of the 34 areas during the month; at March 1, the classification was as follows: (last year's figures in brackets) in balance, 5 (0); in moderate surplus, 25 (22); in substantial surplus, 4 (12).

### Local Area Developments

**Hamilton** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 2. Unemployment increased slightly during the month but was still about 30 per cent lower than a year earlier. Nearly all manufacturing industries operated at capacity. Shortages of engineers, skilled metal tradesmen and trained electronic

personnel were becoming more serious and delayed the beginning of some heavy production. Rubber tire production was cut back slightly to adjust to heavy inventory accumulations during the General Motors strike.

**Ottawa – Hull** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 2. There was a small seasonal increase in unemployment, particularly among unskilled construction workers, during February. Demand for professional workers and qualified office workers continued strong.

**Toronto** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 2. The peak in winter unemployment appears to be past. Clothing firms recalled workers during February in order to begin production of spring lines. Further seasonal declines in construction were offset by gains in manufacturing. Employment in the heavy industries was still increasing; the supply of engineers, draftsmen and skilled metal tradesmen was becoming tighter.

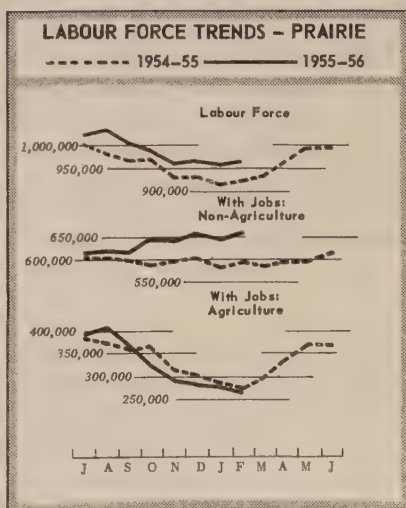
**Windsor** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 2. Total employment in Windsor changed very little during the month. Substantial layoffs occurred in some of the automobile and parts plants early in February but work was resumed before the end of the month. The General Motors plant has been steadily recalling workers since the strike settlement.

**Cornwall** (major industrial). Remained in Group 1. All manufacturing industries continued busy. Construction on the St. Lawrence Seaway was going ahead on schedule. Unemployment in the area was largely among unskilled construction workers, seamen and longshoremen who work outside the area during the summer.

**Oshawa** (major industrial). Remained in Group 1. Hiring increased following settlement of the General Motors strike but the plant was not yet back to capacity and feeder plants were still on reduced schedules at the beginning of March.

## PRAIRIE

TOTAL employment in the Prairie region remained unchanged during February despite one of the severest winters on record. Unemployment increased slightly as a result of a small increase in the labour force. The number of persons with jobs was estimated at 924,000 in the week of February 18, unchanged from the preceding month but some 53,000 higher than a year earlier. Total employment was 6 per cent higher than last year and non-farm employment 10 per cent higher. Construction continued unusually active for this time of year with surpluses of skilled construction workers lower





than in the winter of 1955. Coal mines in Alberta went on short time during the month and logging operations at the Lakehead reported a seasonal downturn.

Total industrial employment continued to be higher than a year earlier, though the gain was unevenly distributed throughout the region. All major industries in Alberta recorded sizable year-to-year employment increases. Saskatchewan, on the other hand, recorded a slight reduction in total employment as a result of reduced activities in the trade and service industries. Employment in Manitoba was about the same as a year before; the trade and service industries remained buoyant despite the reduction in farm income.

Three areas were reclassified from the moderate to the substantial labour surplus category during the month. At March 1, classification of the 20 areas in the region was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in moderate surplus, 13 (12); in substantial surplus, 7 (8).

### **Local Area Developments**

**Calgary** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 2. The economic situation continued to be stronger than last year. Manufacturing employment showed virtually no change from the high level of a month earlier. Construction was unusually active for the season and indications were that employment would increase rapidly in this industry as soon as weather moderated. Reflecting the general buoyance of the construction industry in this area, the value of building permits issued for private dwellings during the first two months of the year was about double that for the first two months of 1955. There were continuing shortages of stenographers, typists, junior clerks, domestic and farm workers.

**Edmonton** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 2. Employment and unemployment showed virtually no change from a month earlier. The construction industry continued to be more active than last year despite the unusually severe winter weather; registrations of construction workers were about one-third fewer in February than a year earlier.

**Winnipeg** (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. Employment showed a slight seasonal decline during the latter part of the month. The scarcity of skilled sewing machine operators for the textile industry continued.

**Fort William - Port Arthur** (major industrial). Reclassified from Group 2 to Group 1. Seasonal reductions in logging employment were small though sufficient to warrant reclassification of this area.

**Yorkton** (major agricultural). Reclassified from Group 2 to Group 1.

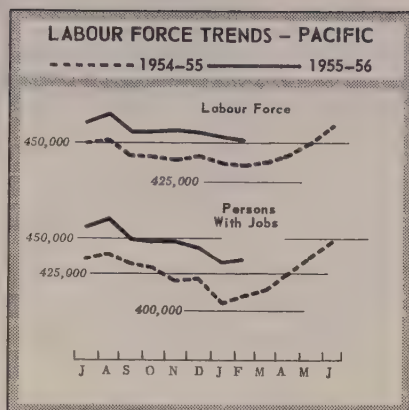
**Medicine Hat** (minor). Reclassified from Group 2 to Group 1.

### **PACIFIC**

DESPITE severe weather conditions, employment in the Pacific region showed signs of moderate improvement during February, a usual development at this time of the year. The number of persons with jobs in the region was estimated at 435,000 at February 18, virtually unchanged from a month earlier and 25,000 more than at February 19, 1955.

This employment increase reflected a large and sustained year-to-year gain in non-farm employment. Unemployment continued well

below last year's, particularly in the Vancouver-New Westminster area. Engineers and draughtsmen were generally in strong demand, while skilled metal-working tradesmen, office personnel, dairy farm workers and domestic workers were scarce in several areas. It is expected that significant manpower shortages will develop, particularly in certain skilled occupations in construction, lumbering and manufacturing as soon as an improvement in the weather permits resumption of full-scale operations.



Compared with last year, the largest employment increases were in the manufacturing, construction and service industries, although all other major industrial divisions shared in the gains. In manufacturing, the paper, wood and engineering products industries showed particular strength. Construction activities continued to expand gradually, despite interruptions due to adverse weather. The increases in construction employment during the past few months reflected the unprecedented rate of increase in construction investment in the region in 1955 compared with preceding years. There was also more than the usual year-round construction employment in several areas. The logging industry was still seriously handicapped by weather conditions in the lower mainland and Vancouver Island.

During the month, one labour market area was reclassified from the substantial to the moderate labour surplus category. At March 1, classification of the ten labour market areas in the region was as follows: (last year's figures in brackets): in moderate surplus, 6 (4); in substantial surplus, 4 (6).

#### Local Area Developments

**Vancouver-New Westminster** (metropolitan). Reclassified from Group 1 to Group 2. Improvement in the employment situation was evident in the significant decrease in the number of unemployed during February, particularly in Vancouver. Lumbering and construction were largely responsible for this improvement, although manufacturing, particularly the metal trades, also contributed. Mining employment was generally stable. Compared with a year earlier, employment in the area increased to substantially higher levels in all industries, the sharpest gains being recorded in manufacturing and construction.

**Victoria** (major industrial). Remained in Group 2. Unemployment did not show the usual seasonal decrease during February but held steady. The level, however, was the lowest for the month of February since 1948. Compared with a year earlier, the gain in employment was fairly evenly distributed between practically all non-farm skilled and semi-skilled occupations. An acute shortage of all types of metal workers was developing in the area.



# Current Labour Statistics

(Latest available statistics as of March 9, 1956)

Principal Items	Date	Amount	Percentage Change From	
			Previous Month	Previous Year
<i>Manpower</i>				
Total civilian labour force (a) .....	Feb. 18	5,524,000	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Total persons with jobs .....	Feb. 18	5,216,000	- 0.3	+ 4.1
At work 35 hours or more .....	Feb. 18	4,672,000	- 0.7	+ 4.2
At work less than 35 hours .....	Feb. 18	369,000	+ 1.4	- 7.5
With jobs but not at work .....	Feb. 18	175,000	+ 8.0	+ 36.7
With jobs but on short time .....	Feb. 18	38,000	- 5.0	- 20.8
With jobs but laid off full week .....	Feb. 18	29,000	+ 11.5	+ 26.1
Persons without jobs and seeking work .....	Feb. 18	308,000	+ 7.7	- 18.7
Total paid workers .....	Feb. 18	4,103,000	- 0.1	+ 6.7
In agriculture .....	Feb. 18	81,000	+ 9.5	+ 1.3
In non-agriculture .....	Feb. 18	4,022,000	- 0.3	+ 6.8
Registered for work, NES (b)				
Atlantic .....	Feb. 16	77,195	+ 11.5	- 3.5
Quebec .....	Feb. 16	168,719	+ 12.1	- 16.0
Ontario .....	Feb. 16	139,427	+ 3.3	- 22.4
Prairie .....	Feb. 16	78,543	+ 3.9	- 13.5
Pacific .....	Feb. 16	51,279	- 5.5	- 17.4
Total, all regions .....	Feb. 16	515,163	+ 6.3	- 16.0
Claimants for Unemployment				
Insurance benefit .....	Feb. 1	476,946	+ 22.9	- 12.2
Amount of benefit payments .....	January	\$24,632,203	+ 106.3	- 13.2
Industrial employment (1949=100) .....	Jan. 1	114.7	- 2.7	+ 5.1
Manufacturing employment (1949=100) .....	Jan. 1	109.8	- 2.2	+ 6.4
Immigration .....	Year 1955	109,946	-	- 28.7(c)
<i>Industrial Relations</i>				
Strikes and Lockouts—days lost .....	February	234,795	-	+ 139.2(c)
No. of workers involved .....	February	20,144	-	+ 149.5(c)
No. of strikes .....	February	22	-	+ 92.3(c)
<i>Earnings and Income</i>				
Average weekly wages and salaries .....	Jan. 1	\$60.22	- 2.9	+ 3.0
Average hourly earnings (mfg.) .....	Jan. 1	\$ 1.47	+ 0.9	+ 3.2
Average hours worked per week (mfg.) .....	Jan. 1	41.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Average weekly earnings (mfg.) .....	Jan. 1	\$61.47	+ 1.1	+ 4.7
Consumer price index (av. 1949=100) .....	Feb. 1	116.4	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Real weekly earnings (mfg. av. 1949=100) .....	Jan. 1	126.2	+ 1.3	+ 4.4
Total labour income.....\$000,000 .....	December	1,125	- 0.7	+ 9.0
<i>Industrial Production</i>				
Total (average 1935-39=100) .....	December	265.5	- 6.2	+ 10.3
Manufacturing .....	December	266.1	- 6.3	+ 9.8
Durables .....	December	322.8	- 5.2	+ 11.3
Non-Durables .....	December	229.9	- 7.3	+ 8.5

(a) Distribution of these figures between male and female workers can be obtained from *Labour Force*, a monthly publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also inside back cover, October 1955 *Labour Gazette*.

(b) See inside back cover, October 1955 *Labour Gazette*.

(c) These percentages compare the cumulative total to date from first of current year with total for same period previous year.

# Notes of Current Interest

## **Lack of Material, Labour May Curb Expansion**

Although Canadian business concerns, institutions, governments and housebuilders are now planning capital expenditures in 1956 which will total \$7,500,000,000—an increase of 21 per cent over the \$6,200,000,000 spent last year—it is questionable whether the scale of expansion contemplated will be physically attainable in the current year.

This is the conclusion drawn in a report tabled in the House of Commons last month by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. (The report, entitled *Private and Public Investment in Canada: Outlook 1956*, prepared jointly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Economics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, is obtainable from the Queen's Printer.)

With regard to the investment program it appears from the report that there are two main possibilities: shortages of certain materials—especially steel—and investment funds, or a revision of plans due to a possible weakening of the business situation, may lead to a curtailment of the program; or rising costs may result in the expenditure of dollars being maintained while the physical achievement falls short of what is planned. The total estimated outlay of \$7,529,000,000 is made up as follows:

Housing construction.....	\$1,574,000,000
Non-residential construction...	3,588,000,000
Machinery and equipment....	2,367,000,000

In addition to the expenditure for new construction it is expected that \$2,243,000,000 will be spent on repairs to existing plant and buildings, according to the Minister's report.

These estimates are based on a survey of some 16,000 business establishments across Canada and upon surveys of proposed expenditures by governments, institutions and private house builders.

As a percentage of the total, expenditure on housing is down 3.1 per cent from last year, while expenditure on non-residential construction is up by the same percentage. Outlay for machinery and equipment remains an unchanged proportion of the total.

During the latter half of 1955, the report says, shortages of materials were already hampering construction, the key materials being cement and steel, and any expected increase in domestic supplies of these commodities is unlikely to be sufficient to meet the increased demand in 1956.

Some part of the deficiency may be made up by imports, but supplies are also short in the United States and in Western Europe, and additional imports may be hard to get, the report states.

The present level of interest rates is higher than the average level in 1955, and there is also some sign that the chartered banks investment in insured residential mortgages may be smaller than in 1955.

As regards the supply of labour, the report says: "Because of the shift in emphasis towards construction of an engineering type, the increase in the demand for construction labour may be somewhat less than is suggested by the projected rise in the volume of investment. Nevertheless skilled tradesmen were already in short supply at the peak of the 1955 season and there is every likelihood that a tighter market for construction workers will prevail in 1956.

"On the whole," the report says, "it would appear that the accomplishment of a capital expenditure program of the magnitude planned would place a considerable strain on the available supplies of labour, materials and investment funds. Only with a combination of unusually favourable circumstances does it seem likely that such a program could be accomplished. It is possible, however, that rising costs will tend to maintain the level of dollar outlays even though, in physical terms, the program should fall short of expectations."

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## **23,766 Disabled Persons Now Receive Allowance**

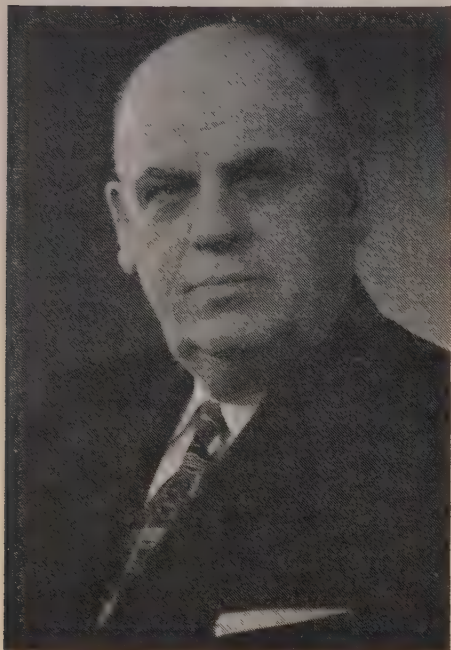
The number of persons in Canada receiving allowances under the Disabled Persons Act increased from 20,032 at September 30, 1955, to 23,766 at December 31, 1955.

The federal Government's contributions under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$1,597,173.07 for the quarter ended December 31, 1955, compared with \$1,705,219.02 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$4,474,784.85.

At December 31, 1955, the average monthly allowance in the provinces ranged from \$32.79 to \$39.30. In all provinces the maximum allowance paid was \$40 a month.



## **J. A. Blanchette Named Parliamentary Assistant**



Joseph A. Blanchette, B.A., Member of Parliament for Compton-Frontenac, on February 9 was appointed Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour. Previous to his new appointment he was Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Defence, to which position he was appointed in 1949.

Born at Acton Vale, Que., Mr. Blanchette received his education at St. Charles Seminary, Sherbrooke; Academie LaSalle, Providence, R.I.; and Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

Between 1939 and 1952 he was active in municipal government, being both Mayor of Chartierville and Warden of Compton County for that period.

He was first elected to the House of Commons in the general election of 1935 and re-elected in 1940, 1945, 1949 and 1953.

In June 1944 he was a Canadian delegate to the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods. In 1943 he was Vice-chairman of the Commons Committee on Veterans Affairs and has been Vice-chairman of the Committee on Social Security.

He was Vice-president of the National Liberal Federation from 1945 to 1948.

Mr. Blanchette is 62 years of age.

## **Convene Advisory Council On Scientific Manpower**

To serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and opinions on the subject of professional and scientific manpower in Canada, and to act as a consultative body to assist it in its work in this field, the Department of Labour on February 2 convened an Advisory Committee on Professional Manpower.

Representatives on the Committee came from a number of professional associations and from government departments and agencies interested in the professional manpower problem.

Major concern of the Committee was to increase the availability of information on future requirements for professional manpower and to suggest ways to ensure its efficient use, the adequacy of training and sources of future supplies.

### **Department's Program**

Since the Second World War, the Department has developed sources of information on engineers, scientists and related professional groups. The Committee was asked to comment on the effectiveness of the Department's program in meeting the growing need for authoritative information on professional manpower and to advise on proposed steps to increase its effectiveness.

Committee members agreed that more information was needed on Canadian university graduates who go to the United States for post-graduate study. If these students accepted employment in the United States, their loss was particularly serious because Canada had already made a considerable investment in them, members pointed out.

There was general agreement that the shortages of professional personnel that had existed for many years would in all probability be a feature of the Canadian employment picture for some years to come. The problem was partly caused by the scarcity of engineering and other kinds of technicians who could relieve professional workers of tasks vital to their work but not necessarily best performed by them.

It was also pointed out that many engineers in highly technical industries have to be used as administrators because of the technical knowledge required to administer such an industry.

In a brief address of welcome to those attending the meeting, Arthur H. Brown, Deputy Minister of Labour, said he believed the Committee offered the opportunity for free exchange of information and opinions on professional manpower problems. He appealed for continued

close co-operation between the professional associations and the Government in the solution of problems in the professional manpower field.

The increasing importance of scientifically-trained persons in Canada's developing economy and the need for Canada to maintain, for economic and defence purposes, an adequate supply of such persons were stressed by Mr. Brown.

### **CMA Head Stresses Need For Better Education**

"Our ability to produce the new marvels of machinery inherent in the Age of Automation must not run ahead of our ability to control them," said T. A. Rice, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in a speech at Hamilton, Ont., last month.

Mr. Rice said it would not be hard to visualize the chaos if we had expended ourselves in "a whole range of intricate and complex machines designed to give more production with less cost and effort, only to find we had sadly neglected to educate industry at all levels in their proper use".

Advances on the technological front must go hand-in-hand with educational advancement. At present, Mr. Rice said, "we are undoubtedly investing in our material resources: the big question was whether we were investing in our people to a comparable extent.

"Our future progress in industry is going to depend to no small extent on the level of education attained by those who enter industry in the next few years.

#### **Warning to Industry**

"For this reason alone, industry, which has already invested a good deal in the universities, technical and commercial colleges, research laboratories, training courses, apprenticeships and scholarships, must give this problem of education a further searching look."

If this ability to produce "new marvels" of machinery does run ahead of our ability to control them, then, Mr. Rice said, "we can expect another wave of fear generated by people who cannot, or refuse to, see that further mechanization, far from denying men the means of life, gives them and their children and their children's children benefits beyond their wildest dreams".

Mr. Rice said that "we must nurture and be prepared cheerfully to spend an increasing proportion of our earnings in expanding the facilities available to those whom industry must look in the future".

In the sphere of apprenticeship, Mr. Rice said, there was now an obligation "to give more thought than ever to the expansion and improvement of facilities for the acquisition of practical knowledge 'on the job' by employees in industry". He said there would be a premium on technical skills of all kinds for many years. But, he said, these skills would themselves change and need constant revision and adaption.

"There is, notwithstanding automation, no short cut to the gaining of such skills, although through intensification of the training period there may well be a shortening of the time between the initial and the final stages of his training."

Mr. Rice said perhaps Canada's most serious weakness as a manufacturing power in the world was that "we have not yet developed the indentured apprenticeship system further than we have. We have not even succeeded in awakening a really significant number of employers as well as young men to the value of apprenticeship to themselves and to the community."

Industry, at every level, Mr. Rice stated, has the responsibility to encourage education. The more technically advanced industry becomes, the more it will need better educated employees.

### **Canadian Labour Income At All-Time Peak in 1955**

Canadian labour income reached a new all-time peak total of \$12,861,000,000 in 1955, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported on March 1.

This was an increase of 7.5 per cent over 1954's \$11,989,000,000.

December's total was up to \$1,125,000,000 from \$1,032,000,000 a year earlier.

Estimated labour income for the construction group rose 13.5 per cent to \$933,000,000 from \$822,000,000. The finance and services group rose 9.5 per cent; the distributive group of industries, about 6 per cent. A gain of 3 per cent was registered for the primary industries; within this group, however, wages and salaries rose nearly 7 per cent for mining and more than 7.5 per cent for logging while the totals for agriculture and fishing declined.

Supplementary labour income increased to \$452,000,000 from \$426,000,000.

William H. Davis, former Chairman of the United States War Labor Board, addressing the annual conference of the American Labor Education Service in New York a short time ago, said that industry must organize on a nation-wide basis to bargain with organized labour.



## **Keep Automation Subject To Negotiation—TUC**

Automation must be kept in the field of industrial relations: the introduction of new machines that change ways of working and of earning must always be the subject of negotiation and consultation.

This was stressed at a recent meeting of leaders of white-collar unions in Britain's Trades Union Congress.

Experts who addressed the conference agreed that the introduction of automation would result in fewer repetitive manual processes, wider interest and more variety.

Spokesmen for bank employees pointed out that automatic machines could be described as the fine machine tools of the office and, just as in an industrial plant the most skilled workers generally handled the most intricate machinery, so in office life comparable technical qualifications would be needed. It would not do to go to the labour market, choose the cheapest possible type of labour and hope that the machine would do the rest, they added.

Another thorny problem was that of the pay ratio between machine operators and other workers in the same office. Tom O'Brien, MP, a member of the TUC General Council, who was chairman of the conference, said that just as in the past trade union leaders had to break down misunderstanding between manual and non-manual workers, so in the future they would have to check any tendencies towards friction between automated and non-automated workers.

The general feeling of the conference was that automation is worrying the white-collar unions but not frightening them. So far, few if any have lost jobs to the machine, and those displaced have been absorbed elsewhere.

### **Outlines Framework for Study of Automation**

A greater ability to translate new ideas into practical reality; a greater recognition of the value of human rights, responsibilities and aspirations; and an increase in individual and national productivity are the three things that should form the framework within which automation should be studied.

This assertion was the basis of an address on "Automation and Higher Living Standards" given by Sir Walter Puckey, President of the Institution of Production Engineers, at a conference of the Institution at Margate, England, extracts from which are given in *Labor and Industry in Britain* for December 1955, issued by British Information Services.

Much important research today is helping us towards a better understanding of man and his place in modern industry and society, the speaker said, and electronic development will help greatly in these researches. It will help by providing tools for the research workers and by allowing the "electronic brain" to relieve the human brain of routine work.

The speaker said that it had been estimated that to reach the objective set by Mr. Butler, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, of doubling the standard of living in 25 years, an annual rise in productivity of 3 per cent would be required between now and 1980. The average annual rise from 1948 to 1954 had been 2.3 per cent, and the best previous long-term achievement was 1½ per cent a year.

Making allowance for a probable shortening of hours in the future and an increase in total population accompanied by a less-than-proportionate increase in the working force, Sir Walter asked, "can the power of automation help to raise our individual standard of productivity to the required figure?"

### **Attitude to Productivity**

Of the national attitude towards increasing productivity he said: "Never have we been more productivity-conscious." Production pressure is closely connected with full employment, he continued, and confidence in the future plays a great part in maintaining full employment.

"A program of automation will bog down unless considerably more is done to provide more people with skill and with greater skill per persons." He went on to say that "automation will require, not automatons gazing stupidly at dials, but a far greater percentage of designers, prototype makers, production engineers and quality controllers, not to mention better managers to control the lot."

The wage differential in favour of skilled labour is now too low, Sir Walter said, expressing the hope that it would rise so that there might be more inducement to acquire skill.

He said that the rise in living standards will be even greater in the future under automation than it had been in the past but "the problem of readjustment or redeployment will be with us". He added: "The better the arrangements for accommodating change inside companies the greater will be the acceptance of change.

"Technological redeployment has too often meant temporarily lowered earnings and worsened conditions, and I am surprised," he said, "that more companies,

having achieved long-term success with a new development, do not smooth out the temporary personal readjustments involved. The cost is small in relation to long-term results. These adjustments will become more widespread as automation spreads its effects over a wider group."

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### **Comments on Automation Made by Many Speakers**

Opinions and suggestions regarding automation have lately been coming from many quarters.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, fearing the effect of automation on employment, has asked the United Nations Economic and Social Council to place the question on its agenda for the session opening in Geneva in July. The labour organization wants "a comprehensive study" to be undertaken "of the economic and social repercussions to be anticipated".

The request reflects the belief of the Confederation's representatives that a displacement of labour similar to that which occurred during the Industrial Revolution may be the result of the rapid adoption of automatic machinery in the not-distant future.

Automation is a fact in many industries and will have a revolutionary impact on modern society in the years to come, according to Prof. Arthur Lerner, head of the department of economics of Sir George Williams College.

The effect of automation, he said, will probably be as great as that of the new methods which ushered in the Industrial Revolution. There will be little demand for unskilled workmen, he believes, but there will be a great call for skilled workmen, technicians and engineers. The work week will be much shorter, he thinks, and people will retire earlier.

But, he said, automation, requiring "enormous investment," will probably come more slowly than some people imagine. Although modern society is better prepared for change than the society of the 18th Century, there is a real danger that a "robot civilization," in which standardization is carried to an undesirable extreme, will emerge, he believes.

Richard L. Meier, a University of Chicago scientist, suggests that about 15 industries, which in Canada employ a good deal less than 10 per cent of the wage and salary earners, are now ripe for automation. But he thinks it unlikely that employment can be as much as halved in a period of 20 years. However, the UAW reckons that the

automobile industry in the United States, if fully "automated," could produce as much with 200,000 workers as it now turns out with 1,000,000.

President A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labour, in a recent address at the Woodsworth School of Labour, said that automation will largely transform production processes and will create many problems for trade unions.

He said that if skilled workers are largely replaced by maintenance workers the elaborate classification of workers will be greatly simplified. "Certainly it would appear that automation involves a further examination of union structure," he continued. "To the extent that automation is adopted, there will undoubtedly be a reduction in the number of workers engaged in various industries."

He went on to say that "if the lessening of employment is not offset by an increased demand for workers through new industrial developments and greater production, it is obvious that working hours must be considerably decreased, without any reduction and possibly an increase in income."

William H. Davis, former Chairman of the United States War Labor Board, speaking recently at the annual conference of the American Labor Education Service in New York, said that labour and management must now seriously study the problem of leisure, which will become more important as automation spreads.

Labour and management, he said, will also be faced in the coming years with dividing the results of the enormous increases in productivity to be expected. He added that he thought automation would largely do away with unskilled labour.

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### **5th Edition Published of Work Conditions Booklet**

The fifth edition of *Working and Living Conditions in Canada*, a booklet prepared by the Department of Labour in consultation with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to serve as a reference for immigration officials abroad, was published last month. In the booklet, particular attention is given to topics of special interest to prospective Canadians.

All sections of the booklet have been revised and additional information has been included on the participation of women in the labour force, seasonality of employment, agriculture in Canada, fair employment practices legislation, education, and on labour unions and collective bargaining.



## **Workers' Redistribution Seen in Automatic Office**

Redistribution rather than redundancy of workers is the outcome of office automation foreseen by D. W. Hooper, Chief Organizing Accountant of the National Coal Board in the United Kingdom.

Speaking as a guest at the annual meeting of the Trade Union Council's Non-Manual Workers' Advisory Council a short time ago, Mr. Hooper said that automation would bring shorter hours for office workers, and perhaps a redistribution of working time. A firm might want the results of one week's work before beginning the next, which might mean that the staff would have to work over the weekend in order to have the figures by Monday morning.

In an automated office, he said, "the accent will be on teamwork, with a wider scope and opportunity to see each process at work as a whole."

### **Computers Don't Think**

Recent widespread interest in office automation is due largely to the development of the electronic computer or so-called "giant brain," he said. But, he insisted, such devices cannot think originally or intuitively; they must be fed by precise instructions.

In a fully automated office, he said, there would be four groups of workers: an "input group" to collate and scrutinize the basic data before it was fed into the electronic brain; an "operations group" to work the appliances; an "output" group to translate the results into something the manager could easily understand; and, finally, a group to do all the office tasks which did not lend themselves to mechanical treatment.

Another speaker at the meeting, H. Knight of *Asset* said that many persons thought that electronic computers were costly machines which only large firms can afford to install. This, he said, was not the case: soon relatively small firms would be able to buy them.

## **Mayors Commend Attack On Seasonal Joblessness**

The Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities in a brief presented to the Cabinet on January 13 commended the federal Government for the initiative it had taken, through the Department of Labour, in organizing a concerted effort to provide programs of work during periods of off-season unemployment. The brief expressed confidence that a full response would be forthcoming from municipal governments throughout the country.

The Federation brief noted, too, that the Unemployment Insurance Act had been extended to provide coverage for additional categories of employment. The brief said the municipal governments would like to see the Act further extended to embrace as many paid workers as was administratively feasible, including, it said, such municipal employees who, having waived their rights to be insured under the Act, now desired to become insured under its provisions.

The Federation expressed the view that any further redistribution of the provincial share of the cost of the proposed federal-provincial relief program for unemployed employables to the municipal government should not exceed the cost of administration of such a program at the local level. The norm and formula struck, it felt, should be based on a regional and not on a provincial basis.

In addition, the brief said, the municipal governments urged that a planned program of publicly-financed undertakings be designed to increase employment opportunities during any period when normal economic activity is declining.

### **Local Public Works**

The municipal governments, the brief said, were willing to lend their full co-operation and participation in such an undertaking. There were many desirable and much-needed local improvements, the brief continued, that could be carried out during periods of abnormal unemployment but which municipal governments are unable to finance wholly from their own resources. A proposal worthy of consideration, the brief said, was three-way financial participation by federal, provincial and municipal governments in a program of local public works that would be carried out only during periods of abnormal local unemployment and might provide a more desirable policy than direct unemployment relief.

The brief recommended that the federal Government should take more responsibility towards looking after immigrants and their families until such time as they are entitled to become citizens.

The Federation gave its support to a national health plan, and requested the implementation of such a plan as soon as possible. The Federation said it felt that the national cost of such a plan, equitably spread among all taxpayers, would be no greater than the present costs of hospitalization and medical care. In main, the brief said, these costs were borne inequitably by only a percentage of the population.

The study of canal and related construction projects in all sections of Canada was requested by the Federation with a view to the establishment of a priority of need for such projects and a policy for their progressive implementation.

### **Disapproves Discrimination**

The Federation recorded its disapproval of discrimination against certain persons in opportunities to purchase housing under the National Housing Act.

The brief asked reconsideration by the federal Government of an increase in Old Age Assistance.

The Federation brief also asked that consideration be given to the amending of a regulation governing the Disabled Persons' Allowance Act. The regulation, it said, prevented any allowance being paid during the period that a recipient is a patient or resident in a hospital, nursing home or private, charitable or public institution. The municipalities felt this regulation placed an unfair burden both on them and the disabled person.

## **Council of Women Urges Jobs for Older Workers**

The Department of Labour should continue to urge employers to recognize the need for the employment of men and women on the basis of their ability to earn and to contribute to the organization rather than on their chronological age, the National Council of Women recommended in a brief to the Cabinet at the end of January.

### **Other Recommendations**

The brief also recommended:—

That the Labour Department continue and intensify its efforts to develop public awareness of the need for a uniform retirement age for men and women and to awaken public awareness of the economic and social needs for the employment of older men and women capable and desirous of continuing to work.

That the federal Government materially and immediately increase its support of the United Nations' and Colombo Plan's technical assistance programs.

That the federal Government stimulate and promote the development of secondary industries using Canada's natural resources in the production of an increasing quantity of consumer goods, thus helping to stabilize the national economy.

## **Foresee Imports Killing Rubber Shoe Industry**

The rubber footwear industry in Canada is faced with extinction in the next two or three years unless competition from Japan, Hong Kong and Czechoslovakia is checked by a change in trade policy, Greig B. Smith, Manager and Secretary of the Rubber Association of Canada, said last month.

Mr. Smith told the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects that a quota system for cheap foreign imports of rubber goods might be the answer.

"We recognize that trade must be a two-way street, but we feel that the rubber industry in this country is bearing more than its fair share towards making it two-way," he said.

Mr. Smith said that not only had Canada lost more than half its domestic market in rubber footwear, but it had also lost its export sales of several million pairs annually.

The average hourly wage in manufacturing in Canada, he said, was 600 per cent above that of Japan and 259 per cent higher than that of Western Germany.

## **Value of Imports Rose 19 Per Cent in November**

The value of Canada's imports rose 19 per cent in November, to \$443,100,000 from \$372,100,000 in November 1954, and 15 per cent in the January-November period, to \$4,325,900,000 from \$3,756,500,000.

Commodity-group values for November, with figures for November 1954 in parentheses, were (in thousands): agricultural and vegetable products, \$57,300 (\$58,200); animals and animal products, \$9,800 (\$7,200); fibres, textiles and products, \$34,600 (\$30,400); wood, wood products and paper, \$18,500 (\$15,100); iron and products, \$143,900 (\$99,700); non-ferrous metals and products, \$43,400 (\$35,600); non-metallic minerals and products, \$70,100 (\$60,000); and chemicals and allied products, \$24,900 (\$20,600).

Values of some of the major commodity imports during the January-November period (figures for the same period in 1954 in parentheses) were (in thousands): farm implements and machinery \$163,224 (\$136,176), automobile parts \$229,041 (\$166,056), automobiles \$101,833 (\$70,154), coal \$97,643 (\$96,591), cotton products \$79,473 (\$70,383), rubber and products \$68,165 (\$41,135), books and printed matter \$67,669 (\$62,541), and wool products \$55,341 (\$55,775).



## **Several Union Mergers Expected This Year**

Several mergers of computing or overlapping unions are expected this year. According to a roundup made by *Fortune* magazine, these are the major ones that may be effected this year.

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, a former CIO affiliate, and the International Chemical Workers' Union, formerly AFL. The former is itself a combination of two unions, the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) and the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America (CIO); it is strongest in the refining end of the oil industry but also has strength in the chemical and atomic energy fields. Of a total membership of close to 180,000, about 7,000 are in Canada. The International Chemical Workers have a total membership of about 90,000, of whom about 13,000 are in Canada. Both unions affiliated with the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO.

International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, formerly AFL, and the United Paperworkers of America, formerly CIO. The former has about 72,000 members, about 6,000 in Canada; the latter, 40,000, none in Canada.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, formerly AFL, and the United Shoe Workers of America, formerly CIO. The former has about 40,000 members, about 800 in Canada; the latter, about 60,000, none in Canada.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, formerly AFL, and the United Packinghouse Workers, formerly CIO. The former, which last year absorbed the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, has about 335,000 members; the latter, about 120,000, of which about 22,000 are in Canada. This merger was scheduled to take place this month.

## **Debate Anti-Trust Aspect of AFL-CIO Merger**

The AFL-CIO merger in relation to United States anti-trust laws was dealt with in speeches made before the anti-trust section of the New York State Bar Association in January.

Speakers on both the employer and the union side agreed that the merger did not in itself create a monopoly, but there was divergence of opinion as to the probable indirect effects of the merger.

Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the United Steelworkers and counsel to the CIO before the merger, said in part:—

"If we falsely assume that the standards of competition vs. monopoly were applicable to unions, then the merger of two unions might raise a question of 'labour monopoly'. But, wholly apart from the inapplicability of the standard, there can be no question of 'labour monopoly' with respect to the AFL-CIO merger because neither the AFL nor the CIO was itself a union. Each was a federation of independent, autonomous unions—unions which handled their own collective bargaining programs without interference or control by the federation. Merger between the AFL and CIO did not create 'one big union' but only a single federation of autonomous unions in place of the two pre-existing such federations.

"Even if the monopoly charge is taken in the less literal sense as simply a charge that certain unions are too strong in comparison with the employers with which they deal, it has no relationship to the AFL-CIO merger. The terms of the bargains reached in any particular industry between the employers and the particular union or unions concerned have not in the past been dependent upon whether the union is affiliated with the AFL or the CIO. Nor will they be affected directly by the fact that there has been a merger between the two federations."

On the other hand, Lambert H. Miller, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, expressed the following opinion:—

"In the collective bargaining field, this merger will make possible centralized control over collective bargaining demands, techniques and contracts to a far greater degree than in the past. Bargaining strategy can be further developed on a nation-wide, across-the-board basis, with demands, strikes, boycotts and other activities timed and co-ordinated not only between employers but also between entire industries. It must be admitted that this will doubtless be highly effective to force acceptance of union demands and to destroy real collective bargaining, unless effective measures are taken to curb this power. At the same time, the rights of individual employees are also lost sight of, for as labour organizations and their officials increase in size and power, the rights of individuals are correspondingly diminished.

"Clearly, this merger, in and of itself, does not create a monopoly. It is equally clear, however, that the monopolistic practices I have outlined, and already widespread in the labour movement, will flourish and spread unless some means is found to bring them under regulation or control."

## **Let Rail Workers Strike If Negotiations Fail—MP**

If negotiations fail, railway employees should be allowed to strike, a Member of Parliament said in an interview with a Toronto newspaper last month.

"The question is," Frank A. Enfield (York-Scarboro) told the *Globe and Mail*, "is the public interest best served by preserving the right to strike under any circumstances, no matter how much dislocation results?"

### **Country Could Manage**

While each case had to be decided on its merits, Mr. Enfield was inclined to feel that in the current railway dispute, the non-operating railwaymen should be allowed to strike. He thought the country could manage if a strike were called.

"A prolonged strike naturally would cripple the country," he added. "The Government's responsibility will be to keep a careful watch on the situation and step in before disaster occurs."

## **Railroad Trainmen Make Demand for Raise in Pay**

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (ind.) announced February 2 that it had served notice of a demand for a 30-per cent wage increase for its 17,000 members—trainmen, conductors, yardmasters, and yardmen—employed on Canadian lines of the CNR and CPR.

The union, largest of the running trades unions in Canada, is also asking for a series of supplementary concessions, involving higher pay and paid holidays for various types of workers.

Deputy President A. J. Kelly said in addition similar requests were being filed for another 1,000 BRT members on smaller railways and in the CPR dining car services.

### **Based on Statistics**

The union's demands, Mr. Kelly said, were based on statistics which "clearly indicate our position has been reduced below former recognized differentials based on conditions of service".

Besides the flat percentage increase, the Brotherhood's requests include:—

1. Additional rates on long freight trains.
2. Seven paid statutory holidays a year for yard service men, who now receive none.
3. Adjustments in the present paid vacations so that workers do not lose earnings.
4. Full pay for train crews while they are held at terminals.

In 1955 the BRT called a strike to enforce demands and cancelled it only after personal intervention by Prime Minister St. Laurent.

The trainmen won at that time a 12-per cent increase, retroactive to April 1, 1952. The new demand is the union's first since that dispute. The current contract expires March 31.

## **Railroad Yardmasters In U.S. Win Wage Boost**

Most United States railroad yardmasters received a \$43 monthly pay increase under a settlement announced January 31.

M. G. Schoch, President of the Railroad Yardmasters of America, said the agreement with some 95 American railroads, retroactive to October 1 of last year, raised the average monthly pay for some 4,500 yardmasters to about \$475.

## **Decrease in Number On Old Age Assistance**

The number of persons in Canada receiving old age assistance decreased from 94,452 at September 30, 1955, to 93,380 at December 31, 1955.

The federal Government's contributions under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$5,230,225.55 for the quarter ended December 31, 1955, compared with \$5,290,907.33 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$78,370,495.69.

At December 31, 1955, the average monthly assistance in the provinces paying a maximum of \$40 a month ranged from \$33.66 to \$37.73, except for one province where the average was \$27.60. In Newfoundland, which pays a maximum of \$30 a month, the average was \$29.39.

## **8,183 Now Receiving Blind Person's Allowance**

The number of blind persons in Canada receiving allowances under the Blind Persons Act increased from 8,159 at September 30, 1955, to 8,183 at December 31, 1955.

The federal Government's contributions under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$739,604.83 for the quarter ended December 31, 1955, compared with \$721,285.20 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$11,687,156.51.

At December 31, 1955, the average monthly allowance in the provinces ranged from \$37.45 to \$39.75. In all provinces the maximum allowance paid was \$40 a month.



## **Marconi to Offer Staff Form of Wage Guarantee**

A plan which he described as "the closest practical thing to the guaranteed annual wage" will be introduced by the Canadian Marconi Co. within two years, John J. Kingan, General Manager of the company, told a press conference last month.

Calling the term "guaranteed annual wage" a misnomer, he defined the plan devised by his company as "guaranteed unemployment insurance" and claimed that it was the "best practical answer to the ups and downs in employment". It will soon be offered to the company's 1,200 hourly-paid employees for study, he said.

This plan would provide for part of future wage increases to be deposited in a fund, to be administered by company and union jointly, out of which wages would be paid when workers were laid off because of slack business. The amount paid would depend on how much money there was in the fund and on the number of unemployed.

Mr. Kingan indicated that the workers would be granted a larger wage increase than they might normally expect during the next contract negotiations if the union agrees to put all or part of the amount into the fund.

It would be difficult, Mr. Kingan allowed, to set up such a plan in industries in which workers are engaged on a seasonal basis, but he felt that most companies should be able to afford a fund that would reduce the pains of unemployment.

## **Auto Industry SUB Plans Allow Short Work Weeks**

Short work weeks, which automobile manufacturers in the United States resorted to last month in order to avoid or reduce layoffs, will be allowable under the SUB plans which go into effect on June 1.

Terms of contracts between the United Auto Workers and the main auto companies allow the companies to introduce a work week of three or four days, and this practice apparently will not be opposed by the union as long as it is allowed by the agreement. Employees working such short weeks are not to be eligible for SUB or state unemployment compensation.

The Ford Company has for a number of years been allowed by its contract to schedule between 32 and 40 hours work a week for up to eight consecutive weeks; and less than 32 hours for up to four weeks. Since employees working such short weeks will not be entitled to SUB payments, when

the plan comes into effect next June some strange anomalies may arise. For instance, a worker who works a three-day week will earn 60 per cent of his take-home pay for a full week, before deductions, while a worker who is totally unemployed will also receive 60 per cent of his regular pay from SUB and state unemployment benefits.

However, at present the UAW says that it is not concerned about such "inequities". It says that the main purpose of SUB plans is to maintain a minimum standard of living, no matter whether this minimum is obtained by part-time work or from a benefit fund.

## **Senator Suggests Inquiry Of Government Annuities**

An inquiry by a Senate Committee into the sale of government annuities was proposed in the Upper House on February 15 by Senator Thomas A. Crerar, who said that he held very strongly that the need for the Government to deal in annuities had long since passed away.

"The practice was originally introduced by Sir William Mulock when he was Postmaster-General, as a means of enabling people to make provision for their old age. It was entirely worthwhile at that time," said Senator Crerar, "because there was no other opportunity to buy annuities. But today annuities can be bought from practically every life insurance company in Canada, and their sale can be much more effectively managed by such companies than by a government department.

"But that is not the only reason why I object," he continued. "My main reason is that I think every annuity sold today will at some time result in a demand being made on the Treasury to keep the fund solvent from which to pay the annuitant his claim at maturity. With all the expenditures that we have to face, there is no need today to continue this one; the need can be met outside government altogether."

## **World Calendar Body Moves HQ to Ottawa**

The headquarters of the International World Calendar Association has been moved to Ottawa from New York and A. J. Hills of Ottawa has been elected President.

The question of calendar reform is on the agenda of next month's meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, of which Canada is a member.

Canadian trade union congresses have gone on record in support of the World Calendar.

## **Farm-Labour Council Holds One-day Meeting**

The Canadian Farm-Labour Economic Council, headed by J. L. Phelps of Saskatoon, former chairman of the Inter-provincial Farm Union Council, at a recent one-day meeting decided to press for cash advances on farm-held grain.

The heads of the Trades and Labour Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labour agreed to support the farm unions in this demand, and in turn the farm unions agreed to help in furthering the following aims of organized labour:—

To get all governments to consider legislation to reduce work weeks if automation gains ground in factories, workshops and offices.

Raising of minimum wage levels through federal-provincial co-operation to improve incomes in depressed areas.

To induce federal and provincial governments to undertake studies to make sure that workers and farmers get a fair share of the national income.

The Council decided that its heads should meet soon after the TLC-CCL amalgamation next month to make plans to put the Council on a permanent footing, and to provide for an operating budget and a constitution. Meanwhile the present members are to continue in office.

## **N.Y. Advisory Body Urges Jobless Benefits for All**

The New York State Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council last month recommended that the scope of unemployment insurance be extended to cover all wage earners in the state.

In a report to Governor Harriman and the Legislature, the Council—which is appointed by the Governor and consists of three representatives each of employers, labour and the public—also made several recommendations for liberalizing benefits and for relaxing eligibility requirements.

Members of the Council agreed unanimously on the proposal to cover all wage earners. At present a person who is the only employee in an establishment is not eligible. Where there are two or more employees they will be covered from next January 1.

Against the opposition of the three employer representatives the other six members of the Council urged that the qualifying period for benefits should be reduced from 20 weeks in a 52-week base period to 15.

By another 6-to-3 vote—the employer representatives being again in the minority

—the Council approved a revised version of Governor Harriman's plan to increase maximum weekly benefits.

## **Que. Gives Recognition to Women in 2 Professions**

Quebec women in two of the professions gained legal recognition when the provincial Legislature last month passed legislation opening the notarial field to women and granting legal status to dietitians.

Under the provisions of a Bill introduced by the Quebec Chamber of Notaries and passed by the Public Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly, women are to be admitted to the practice of the notarial profession. Heretofore, women have been admitted to the Chamber after passing regular examinations but not allowed to practice.

The Dietitians Act is aimed at protecting the profession against unqualified persons using the term "dietitian". It gives the dietitian with postgraduate dietetic interne training, or a master's degree and one year's experience, the right to use the designation "professional dietitian" and the initials "P.Dt." A dietitian holding a university degree but with no experience or post-graduate work is entitled to use the term "dietitian".

In granting legal recognition to the profession of dietetics, Quebec is the first province in Canada to do so.

## **Montreal Businesswomen Form C of C Committee**

Some 100 Montreal businesswomen have just set up a women's committee within the Montreal District Chamber of Commerce. This is the first venture of its kind in North America, although Paris has had such a committee for 10 years and others have been organized in Europe since then.

Mrs. Flore D. Jutras, an insurance broker who has been a member of the Chamber for the past nine years, has been chosen President.

Mrs. Jutras, who is also a member of the Department of Labour's National Advisory Council on Manpower, said the committee intends to act as a faithful interpreter of leading businesswomen.

## **CORRECTION**

In the account of the relaxation of unemployment insurance regulations on p. 154 of the February issue, the second paragraph should read:—

Net effect of the change will be to restore benefits to *some* of those who could have qualified under the old regulations but could not do so under the new ones.



## **Prudential Extends Age For Retirement to 68**

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America last month extended the retirement age for its employees from 65 to 68 years. Persons who wish to retire at 65 may still do so, however.

The company said its decision to change the retirement age is based on advances in medical science which allow many employees to remain vigorous as well as useful after 65 years of age.

In Canada, the only one of the company's employees immediately affected is the vice-president in charge of Canadian operations, Robert M. Green, who is 64. The average age of the 470-member Canadian office staff is 34 years.

## **N.Y. State Urged to Ease Problems of Aging**

A special New York state legislative committee warned last month that government action was needed to prevent people becoming impoverished in their old age.

It suggested ten measures to prevent unnecessary poverty among the aged, including greater efforts to help older persons find employment; an increase in counselling services by welfare agencies and the state Department of Labour; encouragement of better pension plans; and the adoption of governmental policies that will prevent inflation from reducing the value of savings.

## **More British Firms Stop Fixing Upper Age Limits**

A noticeable decline in the practice of fixing upper age limits on job vacancies and a greater willingness among employers

to consider older candidates, amounting on occasion to a request that only older workers should be submitted, is reported by Britain's National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women.

This is the second report of the Committee since its appointment early in 1952 by the Minister of Labour and National Service. Its first report, submitted in October of the following year, contained two major recommendations: that capacity, not age, should be the test for engagement; and that men and women who can give efficient service should be given the opportunity, without regard to age, to continue at work if they so wish (L.G., 1954, p. 541).

A few industrial firms, the Committee states, have set up special workshops for their more elderly employees. It takes the view, however, that while such an arrangement is valuable in providing remunerative occupation for elderly employees who can no longer work under normal conditions, the great majority of older people prefer to carry out their work under normal conditions.

Many employers too, allow a slight adjustment of working hours to avoid peak travel or else provide minor modifications of working processes for those who need them, and the Committee expresses the hope that other employers will consider the possibility of introducing small adjustments of a similar kind.

Although encouraged by the progress already achieved, the Committee feels there is room for a much wider adoption of the recommendations made in its first report, and for further experiment and research to overcome the difficulties that remain.

## **Labour Briefs to Provincial Governments**

### **Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour**

Deprecating the delays in arbitration board and Labour Relations Board procedure, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour requested in its annual brief to the Quebec Government that special efforts be made to shorten proceedings. "Delays are overly always prejudicial to labour," the CCCL asserted.

Back by General Secretary Jean Marchand, the brief was submitted on February 1.

The CCCL also stressed the fact that the state has come to perfect a health insurance plan in the province of Quebec to help the people protect themselves more effectively against the financial hazards and

consequences of sickness, and to improve, if possible, their general state of health.

The brief also contained recommendations dealing with the development of natural resources (the control of paper (newsprint), the revision of electoral districts and unemployment relief).

The labour delegation, headed by Gérard Fourné, General President of the CCCL, was received by the Premier, who was accompanied by the provincial Minister of Labour and some ten other Cabinet members.

### **The CCCL Brief**

Protesting against the delays of arbitration boards, the brief pointed out that the

reasons for these delays include the briefness of the hearings, the formality with which arbitration boards often proceed, the delay in releasing the findings or recommendations, and the difficulty of selecting board chairmen.

At the same time, the CCCL deplored the more and more lengthy delays of the Labour Relations Board, delays mostly brought about, it said, by the insufficient staff of the Board and by its method of procedure.

The brief stated that "such delays enable some dishonest employers to use them in order to resort to compulsory action with regard to their employees during the period of time between the application for certification and the issuing of the certificate."

The CCCL took the opportunity to ask once more for the adoption of a health insurance plan and pointed out that the problem of health, in Quebec, is still one of the heaviest burdens against which the people are not sufficiently protected.

The CCCL recommends a contributory insurance plan to be financed by the individual, according to income, by employers and by the provincial Government.

The brief outlined the CCCL's point of view as follows:

Such a plan should take into account the achievements obtained through the establishment of mutual health societies and should allow these institutions to develop normally so as to some day serve the major part of the population. The insurance would cover all medical, surgical and hospital costs, the rates of which could be determined by agreement with the college of physicians, hospitalization associations and those in charge of the plan. Such a health insurance plan should allow everyone to choose his own doctor and provide for educating the people in hygiene and preventive medicine. Finally, the plan should be entrusted to a board made up of representatives of all classes of society.

The CCCL again stressed the problem of developing and utilizing natural resources. The CCCL does not object to resorting to foreign capital with a view to organizing the development of these resources, the brief pointed out, but it feels that this development should not be carried out without specifications and restrictions.

The CCCL suggested that the holders of mining concessions in the province be obliged to set up processing plants inside the province, especially in the base metals sector.

According to the brief, the establishment of new concerns based on the processing of our raw materials could gradually replace marginal industries which have managed to hold their own by means of protective tariffs.

In connection with the development of natural resources, the brief also suggested that the Government should play a greater part in the organizing of concerns to develop natural resources and that it should exercise constant control over them.

One may wonder, the brief continued, whether, for the whole of this sector, we should not think of some new forms of development which would commit the management of these concerns not only to the owners, but also to the representatives of the State and of organized labour.

The CCCL stated that it was in full agreement with the Government's attitude in connection with Bill No. 28, which sets up controls over newsprint in Quebec province.

The brief specified that there is nothing to be afraid of with regard to the functioning of a control organization provided it is instituted on a representative basis and that its members are appointed by those chiefly concerned, that is the provincial Government, the paper-mills, the consumers and the workers.

However, the CCCL suggested that the bill should contain a clause guaranteeing printing shops all the newsprint they need while strictly forbidding its resale, so as to prevent the growing up of a black market.

Tackling the question of the province's electoral divisions, the brief deplored the fact that many industrial centres are insufficiently represented in the Legislative Assembly, stressing that more than half the province's voters live in districts which are essentially urban and yet they can elect only a third of the representatives.

In this connection, the brief added, the example of the Island of Montreal and Jesus Island is significant. In the House of Commons the province of Quebec has 75 constituencies, of which the metropolitan district accounts for 21. In the Legislative Assembly, on the other hand, where there are now 93 seats, only 15 represent this zone. This means, in terms of percentages, that this essentially urban district elects only 16 per cent of the representatives in the Legislative Assembly, whereas in the House of Commons it elects 28 per cent.

The CCCL concluded its brief by expressing the wish that an agreement in connection with unemployment assistance may soon be concluded between the federal and the provincial Governments.

This social measure, the brief emphasized, would meet a real need and would be calculated to help most particularly the workers in districts that are likely to be short of work longer and more often without benefiting by the Unemployment Insurance Act.



In connection with the brief, the General President dealt briefly with the problem of health insurance and with that of Sunday work in the paper-mills.

Mr. Picard particularly stressed the fact that health insurance is a measure which will become increasingly important with the growth of industrial development and automation. The means of production are developing, he said, and those of social security must also develop at the same time.

With regard to Sunday work in the paper-mills, Mr. Picard stated that as a general rule 50 per cent of the workers are in the mills on that day.

He suggested regular inquiries into the breaking of the Sabbath.

### **The Premier's Reply**

The Hon. Maurice Duplessis reminded the labour delegation that he has never let slip an opportunity to call for proper respect for the Lord's Day.

"In the province of Quebec," he said, "we have religious and national traditions and no one has any right to dictate our conduct to us." He added that Bill No. 28 will facilitate the observance of Sunday.

Dealing with the question of delays in arbitration board procedure, the Premier stated that the employers were as much to

blame as the labour organizations. He then appealed to the intelligence and understanding of all concerned to try to find a solution for the problem.

With regard to health insurance, Mr. Duplessis pointed out that there can be no security without stability, the application of justice and the carrying out of those duties which are the responsibility of every one of us.

Explaining what the province already has in the way of public health, he said that his Government would give careful consideration to the plan submitted by the federal Government.

With respect to natural resources, the Premier stated that he would oblige companies, as far as possible, to work raw materials in the province itself.

With regard to the revision of the electoral districts recommended by the CCCL, Mr. Duplessis stressed the fact that the province of Quebec must retain its agricultural nature. He promised, however, that consideration would be given to the problem.

As for assistance to the unemployed, he stated that, under the constitution, this question is the responsibility of the federal authorities. "Let Ottawa give us back what belongs to us," he said, "and we shall be able to settle a host of problems ourselves."

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## **Alberta Federation of Labour (TLC)**

The Alberta Federation of Labour (TLC) has asked the Alberta Government to make a number of changes in the Labour Act and in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province. Suggestions were also made dealing with unemployment, health insurance, holidays with pay, highway traffic, and other matters.

These representations were contained in the Federation's annual memorandum, presented to the provincial Cabinet on December 15.

The Federation complained that the Labour Act had deteriorated from the worker's point of view, and requested changes which included the following:—

Formation of a separate section to cover the construction industry.

Amendment to provide for the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Clearer definition of "employer" and "employee".

Abolition of exemptions in all classes of employees covered by the minimum wages section.

Provision for the automatic certification of merged labour organizations, without the merged organizations being obliged to make new applications for certification.

Amendment of the Act to provide that benefits such as seniority, holidays, etc., shall not be lost by an employee because he has taken part in a cessation of work.

Provision in the Act to insure job security for an employee when he is absent from work because of certified illness.

Change in the Act to provide that "when two or more appropriate units for collective bargaining within the same company are certified by one union, said union may require the employer to bargain collectively on behalf of all units certified within said company".

Among the measures to mitigate unemployment urged on the Government by the Federation were: that a co-ordinating committee representing management, labour and government be set up; that maintenance work be timed to alleviate unemployment; that highway construction be continued through the winter as long as

weather permits; that low-interest loans be made available to would-be home-owners; that co-operation of cities and municipalities be enlisted in the construction of buildings and public works.

The Federation expressed the opinion that only when provincial governments institute a compulsory, contributory health scheme "will the federal Government be spurred into taking the responsibility of financing such a scheme away from the provinces". The Government of Alberta was urged to take immediate action accordingly.

Some 17 changes requested in the Workmen's Compensation Act included: increase in payments to 100 per cent of earnings; maximum base of \$5,000; increased pensions to beneficiaries; establishment of institutions in industrial centres to provide for rehabilitation.

Requests were also made in the memorandum in regard to apprenticeship. It was suggested that living allowance for apprentices attending school be raised, and that each employer should be assessed a portion of the cost of the increase. It was

requested that the age limits for all indentured apprentices be made 16 to 24 years, except in the case of ex-servicemen.

Another request was that the Act be changed to allow an employer who employs one journeyman, or is himself a journeyman, to employ one apprentice, with an additional apprentice allowed for every two additional journeymen employed.

The brief asked that the Holidays with Pay Orders be amended to provide for three weeks with pay after five years, and four weeks with pay after 15 years' continuous service with one employer.

Among suggestions for amendment of traffic regulations the Federation requested that the law be changed to provide for a maximum shift of 10 hours for truck drivers, to be followed by not less than eight hours' rest in the driver's home or in an approved hotel.

There were also a number of other recommendations, including one which urged a legal provision for 48 hours' rest in each period of seven consecutive days, and for a five-day week for all workers in the province, with a maximum of eight hours' work a day, any reduction in hours to be without loss of pay.

## ***Proceedings of Parliament of Labour Interest***

### **Unemployment Insurance**

**January 23**

Speedy extension of unemployment insurance coverage to fishermen was urged by C. W. Carter (Burin-Burgeo). "Speed is of the essence," he said, "because at the present rate of exodus, if it is delayed much longer, very soon there will be no Newfoundland fishermen left."

**January 25**

Asked by T. H. Goode (Burnaby-Richmond) what progress had been made since the last session of Parliament to bring into effect unemployment insurance for fishermen in British Columbia, the Minister of Labour replied as follows:

My reply shall apply not only to British Columbia but to the east and west coasts as well as to inland waters.

Hon. members will recall that this question was discussed at some length in the standing committee on industrial relations last session. Much of this discussion will be found from page 299 to page 326 of the minutes of proceedings of that committee. The Minister of Fisheries (Mr. Sinclair) and officials of his department appeared before the committee. During those discussions I think most of those participating reluctantly had to agree that it would be

difficult to bring under the Unemployment Insurance Act those who are owners or are self-employed or who fish on a straight share basis. In view of this, it was felt that even if the remainder—approximately 7 per cent—who go out to fish, namely the wage-earners, could be brought under the Act and have their fishing employment count along with other employment towards benefits, it would be unfair to the main body of the fishermen.

In reply to a question by T. S. Barnett (Comox-Alberni) as to whether steps have been taken since last session to provide unemployment insurance coverage for Canadians employed by the United States Government and its agencies on Newfoundland bases, the Minister of Labour said negotiations in this matter have been initiated and there are indications that a satisfactory solution will result.

The Minister of Labour made a statement concerning certain provisions in the revised Unemployment Insurance Act which have been causing some concern to persons who had previously been claimants for benefit and who found difficulty in establishing a new claim subsequent to the coming into force of the revised Act on October 2 last. Mr. Gregg announced a less



restrictive interpretation of the pertinent sections in accordance with the spirit and intent of the new Act. (See p. 308.)

### February 2

The position of striking employees of General Motors under the Act was the subject of an inquiry by John M. James (Durham). The Minister of Labour replied that the procedure would be exactly the same in this case as in all others, as follows:

When General Motors resumes operations and the plant starts again, then those former workers who are not taken on or have not found other employment when the plant reaches normal production may apply for unemployment insurance.

As to the definition of "normal production," the former production output and the normal number of employees, of course, are considered as factors. Where there is a difference of opinion between the claimant and the insurance officer the matter may be taken to the board of referees, and, of course, to the Umpire if necessary.

### February 21

Disapproval of the failure to bring hospital employees under coverage of the Act was voiced by T. S. Barnett (Comox-Alberni).

## Social Security

### January 23

Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance payments and blind persons' allowances should be increased, Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) said. Since the present figure of \$40 was set, the gross national product has gone up by more than 60 per cent, he pointed out. "I feel it is little enough that our old age pensioners should get a corresponding increase in the pension that is paid to them." Mr. Knowles suggested a 65-per-cent increase, which would bring it to \$66 a month. He suggested also that the same increase apply to disability allowances.

### January 24

Wilfrid Dufresne (Quebec West) called for an increase in family allowances, to keep pace with the increase in the cost of living, and more generous help for disabled persons.

### February 1

Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) asked if the Government is considering an amendment to the Old Age Security Act to permit persons who have qualified for the pension to continue receiving it if they subsequently move to another country and, if the answer is in the negative, to permit continued receipt of pension by persons required to move to another country for health or other specified reasons.

The Minister of National Health and Welfare replied that the Government is constantly giving consideration to any amendments to the Act which seem, in the light of experience, advisable.

### February 8

In reply to a request by Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) for information regarding pension plans in Canada—number in operation, transferability provisions and the possibility of the Government's considering an over-all Government-sponsored industrial pension plan—the Minister of Labour replied that no statistical information is available on the transferability of pension rights but it is believed that such provisions are comparatively rare in industrial pension plans. The Department of Labour knows of three types of plans, he said, which contain provisions for a limited type of transferability. He continued:

An amendment to the Ontario Municipal Act in 1953 made it mandatory for the standard municipal plan for municipalities and municipal organizations in Ontario to provide for immediate vesting of the employer's contributions where a terminated employee left to become employed by the Civil Service of Ontario or Canada, the civic service of any other municipality or local board in Ontario, or the staff of any board, commission or public institution established under any Act of the Ontario Legislature.

The Canadian Welfare Council, Halifax community chest, and the greater Toronto community chest have plans in operation. Each plan contains a special transfer clause which gives complete vesting of employer benefits if any employee transfers to another social welfare agency.

In employer-union negotiated plans there is a recent trend towards the recognition of the principle of "transfer values" within the industry or between the member employers in a specific trade in a particular locality or localities. These plans cover union members in good standing. The elevator (lift) industry has such a plan in effect. As long as an employee remains employed in the industry by one of the member employers, his pension credits continue to accumulate in accordance with the terms of the plan. Not until he leaves the group of employers represented does the termination clause of the plan become operative. The printing trade in the Toronto area has a plan on similar lines. If an employee stays with the trade but moves outside the Toronto district or if he leaves the trade, he is considered as a terminated employee. The garment making industry in Montreal and Toronto jointly had introduced a scheme along the same lines for members of their union.

The Minister explained the circumstances in which persons entering the federal Civil Service from companies in which they were eligible to be covered by pension plans may transfer eligibility rights.

A study of the effect of pension plans on the employment of older workers and of possible ways of facilitating or encouraging the retention or transfer of pension rights is being made by the Department of Labour and other interested departments, he said.

#### **February 10**

J. G. Diefenbaker (Prince Albert) asked what action, if any, had been taken to amend the regulations under the provisions of the Disabled Persons Act to widen the definition of a disabled person.

The Minister of Health and Welfare replied that changes in the provisions of the regulations can be made only with the consent of the provincial governments. Arrangements, he said, have been made to have the federal medical officers connected with the administration of disabled persons allowances meet in Ottawa in February. Medical officers representing the provinces have also been invited. When the results of the discussions are known, further consideration will be given to the present interpretation of "totally and permanently disabled".

#### **February 13**

A motion to increase family allowances was introduced by H. R. Argue (Assiniboia).

### **World Calendar**

#### **January 23**

L. E. Roberge (Stanstead) urged adoption of the World Calendar, as better suited to present conditions than the Gregorian calendar.

### **Income Tax**

#### **January 23**

R. F. L. Hanna (Edmonton-Strathcona) raised the question of possible income tax reductions. Many Canadians are hoping for tax reductions this year, he said, in view of the fact that the gross national product is running considerably higher than was forecast in the budget. He added, however, that he would be the last to suggest tax reductions at this time if they are made at the expense of our social security program. He explained:

We cannot have it both ways. I believe that the majority of Canadians want a national health insurance scheme; but if we get it we must remember that it has to be paid for. However, if we as Canadians collectively can produce more per man hour through a well-managed and well-balanced economy, then we will be able to enjoy greater benefits, in the form of either tax reductions or increased social security benefits, or possibly both.

#### **January 24**

Higher personal income tax exemptions were urged by Donald M. Fleming (Eglinton).

#### **January 27**

Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) introduced a bill to provide that appeals by corporations before the Income Tax Appeal Board be heard in public.

The bill received first reading but was defeated on second reading on February 3 by 122 to 20.

#### **January 30**

A motion introduced by Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) calling for an amendment to the Income Tax Act removing the 3-per-cent floor on medical expenses deduction was defeated by a vote of 98 to 66.

#### **February 13**

A motion concerning deduction of medical costs from taxable income, introduced by O. C. Trainor (Winnipeg South) and later amended by J. M. Macdonnell (Greenwood), called for an amendment to the Income Tax Act to allow a taxpayer to include in his deductible medical expenses, at his option, either (a) any amounts billed and paid under a contributory insurance or hospitalization plan, as now provided, or (b) any premium or tax paid by him for insurance against sickness or accident or under any plan of health insurance.

#### **February 6**

A bill to amend the Act, reducing the time within which the Department can re-open an assessment from six to three years, except in the case of fraud or misrepresentation, was introduced by E. D. Fulton (Kamloops).

#### **February 7**

H. W. Herridge (Kootenay West) requested a statement from the Government with respect to the application of the income tax regulations to pension funds in Canada.

### **Crowsnest Pass Agreement**

#### **January 24**

The federal Government is not considering an upward revision in the Crowsnest Pass freight rates, the Minister of Transport told H. A. Bryson (Humboldt-Melfort). Mr. Bryson called attention to a press release in which the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway "attacked the Crowsnest rate charges as being neither just nor reasonable," and asked if the Minister could give an assurance that there will be upward revision of the Crowsnest rates.



## Health Insurance

**January 26**

The Prime Minister made a statement in the House regarding federal assistance to a national health program.

He recalled that at the opening of the federal-provincial conference last October he had made a public statement of the general policy of the Government on the subject.

Constitutional responsibility in this field, he reiterated, lies with the provincial governments. Provincial spokesmen have made it clear, he said, that they would expect Parliament to provide some share of the finances required by a grant in aid, as was done in the case of other major social security and health programs.

The committee that was established by the conference has been meeting in Ottawa in camera and discussions have now reached a stage, Mr. St. Laurent informed the House, where it seems desirable that the federal Government should state the nature of the financial assistance it would ask Parliament to provide. He said:

When a majority of the provinces, as I have mentioned, are ready to proceed we would recommend to Parliament that it enact legislation to provide a grant to each province operating a hospital care insurance program. The amount of the grant would be a fraction of carefully defined shareable operating costs of hospital care, being 25 per cent of the per capita shareable costs in Canada as a whole, multiplied by the population covered by the provincial program. The programs in which we would share would provide standard ward care.

This formula will leave a substantial incentive for economy and efficiency with each provincial authority, together with a large measure of federal assistance and equity in its distribution. It will mean that on the whole the federal treasury would bear about one-half of the net shareable operating costs of such programs of hospital insurance.

We would not propose under this legislation to share the costs of care for mental illness and tuberculosis, which provincial governments have traditionally provided and for the improvement of which Parliament has already been providing grants under the national health grants program.

We are also prepared to include in our recommendation to Parliament the addition to this hospital program of laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic services for patients outside of hospitals as well as in them. Already a start has been made towards these services under the national health grants program, and those who have studied the subject consider the provision of these diagnostic services to be a desirable step to take either before or along with a program of insurance for hospital care.

**February 16**

Questioned as to whether the proposed hospital plan will cover tubercular and

mental cases, the Prime Minister stated the intention is to make no change with respect to provincial responsibility.

## Education

**January 26**

A. H. Hollingworth (York Centre) introduced a motion calling upon the Government to consider the advisability of introducing legislation to provide national scholarships and bursaries for needy students at the university level.

## Human Rights

**January 30**

M. J. Coldwell (Rosetown-Biggart) introduced a motion proposing that the Government consider taking whatever steps are necessary to amend the British North America Act to ensure fundamental freedoms.

## Automation

**February 1**

Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) inquired if the federal Government is making studies of automation "so that plans might be formulated (a) to cope with the various problems created thereby, and (b) to make sure that its advantages will be shared by all the people of Canada".

## Post Office Department

**February 7**

The question of labour relations in the Post Office Department, with particular reference to the 40-hour week and overtime, was discussed by Claude Ellis (Regina City), Angus MacInnis (Vancouver-Kingsway) and J. A. Byrne (Kootenay East).

## Parliamentary Assistant

**February 9**

The Prime Minister announced the appointment of J. A. Blanchette (Compton-Frontenac) as Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour.

## Labour Union Certifications, 1955

**February 15**

The Minister of Labour, in reply to a question by Angus MacInnis (Vancouver-Kingsway), reported that the Canada Labour Relations Board, in 1955, issued 67 certificates to 35 international, national and local unions.

## Guaranteed Annual Wage

**February 20**

In a six-part question, Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) requested information concerning the guaranteed annual wage in Canada.

Mr. Knowles asked how many collective agreements include provision for the GAW, the number of employees covered by such contracts and the relationship between such GAW provisions and unemployment insurance. He also inquired if the Department of Labour is taking any steps to encourage inclusion of a GAW provision in collective agreements and whether any departmental studies on the subject are available.

In his reply the Minister of Labour said that since the signing last June in the United States of the first guaranteed wage plan in which payments are to be integrated with unemployment insurance payments, five agreements containing plans of a similar nature, frequently known as supplementary unemployment benefit plans, have been negotiated by Canadian firms. In addition, the Department has a record of five agreements under which a minimum amount of work or wages is guaranteed during the year without reference to unemployment insurance. In the first group, 8,261 employees are covered and in the second, 1,578.

Regarding the relationship between GAW provisions and the Unemployment Insurance Act, no specific regulation refers to GAW as such, the Minister said. The Unemployment Insurance Commission, therefore, would not be in a position to determine whether or not payments received under any particular plan will or will not be regarded as earnings within the meaning of the Act until the provisions of the plan are fully considered in the light of the provisions of the Act and regulations.

As to what steps, if any, the Department may have taken to encourage inclusion of the GAW provisions in collective agreements, it is the policy of the Department that working conditions should be negotiated freely and directly by the parties concerned, the Minister stated.

A study on the subject appeared in the September 1953 issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (p. 1269); other studies will be made in due course as warranted, the Minister said.

## **Unemployment**

### **February 21**

Asked by Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough (Hamilton West) to comment on statistics appearing in the morning press indicating that the January unemployment figure was the second highest since the war, the Minister of Labour pointed out that the figure is for mid-December to mid-January, a period when there are a great number

of layoffs for one reason or another over the holiday season. Observing that in the preceding 12-month period farm labour had increased by 300,000 and the total number of applicants had decreased by 100,000, the Minister said:

As a mid-winter picture, while it is unfortunate there are so many unemployed, I think we are in a better position this winter than we have been for a number of winters in the past, regardless of the figures.

That is true in the main, of course, because of the buoyancy of our whole economy in Canada. To a much lesser degree it is true because of the fact that governments at all levels, industry—particularly the Canadian construction industry—labour unions, communities and municipalities have worked together on a very widespread experiment to see how seasonal unemployment might be attacked this winter. I hope and believe that we are learning many things that will be useful in the future. Finally the improvement of the unemployment insurance plan, particularly during the seasonal period, is helping where more work cannot be obtained.

In reply to a suggestion by Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) that the Government call a conference of labour, management and government to see what can be done to check rising unemployment, the Prime Minister stated he was confident that employers at all levels were doing their best to provide additional jobs during this period of seasonal unemployment and he had no reason to believe that their efforts would be intensified as the result of any conference that might be called.

## **Immigration**

### **February 23**

The Government has made no progress in providing facilities for immigrants from Israel and has no intention in that direction because the Israeli Government, which is seeking immigrants, does not wish us to do so, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration notified Roland Michener (St. Paul's) in reply to his inquiry.

Consular service has been provided in Israel, which is available to assist in dealing with applications of certain categories of close relatives of Canadians who are admissible and desire to come to Canada, he added.

## **Voluntary Revocable Check-off**

### **February 24**

Bill to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to permit the voluntary revocable check-off of union dues, upon motion of Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre), received second reading.



# Effects of Plant Expansion in 1955 on Manufacturing Employment

New plants and additions to existing factories completed during year expected to create at least 14,000 jobs when operating at capacity. Number has dropped progressively from peak of 34,300 reached in 1952

New manufacturing plants and new additions to existing plants completed during 1955 are expected to create at least 14,000 new jobs when they reach capacity operations. This estimate is based on the annual assessment\* by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour of labour requirements resulting from expansion of Canadian manufacturing facilities.

The number of job opportunities resulting from plant expansion has dropped progressively since 1952. In that year, the new job total reached a peak of 34,300, largely as a result of the rapid expansion in defence industries; more than half was in the transportation equipment and electrical apparatus industries, reflecting heavy government expenditures on aircraft, ships and electronic equipment. Employment in the aircraft industry, for example, increased by more than 10,000 between 1951 and 1952 as a result of plant expansion. Since then, and particularly in 1954 and 1955, the emphasis in plant expansion has turned increasingly towards production for civilian consumption.

The continued decline in the number of jobs created by expansion of plant facilities partially reflects the minor recession that began towards the end of 1953 and extended through most of 1954. In this period, the declining demand for goods in export and domestic markets resulted in a fairly sharp drop in production and employment, particularly in manufacturing industries. Under these circumstances, many plans for new facilities were temporarily held up, with a consequent decrease in the number of new plant completions and new jobs in 1955.

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\*The current survey covers new firms that began operations in 1955 and firms in which employment increased in 1955 as a result of plant expansion. The total for each new plant or plant addition represents the number of workers expected to be employed when the new facilities are operating at capacity. The survey excludes a large number of plants and additions that had not yet begun operations at the end of the year.

Last year, however, there was a rapid recovery in the general level of production and employment. In many industries existing facilities were strained and the demand for additional capacity was renewed. The value of permits issued for the construction of industrial plants in the last half of the year was 50 per cent greater in 1955 than in 1954 and almost equal to that in 1953. This upsurge in investment has not yet resulted in new manufacturing jobs but will probably be reflected in the number that become available in 1956.

According to the survey, expansion in individual plants in 1955 was considerably larger than in 1954. Each new plant had, on the average, capacity for about 40 employees, compared with about 30 in 1954. Fifty-six per cent of all firms covered in 1955 expected to require up to 25 employees to staff their new facilities, 21 per cent expected to hire from 25 to 50 workers and 9 per cent expected a work force of more than 100 employees.

The variations in the size of staff required as a result of plant expansion in selected industries is shown in Table 1. Expansion of facilities for the production of chemicals or of petroleum products means relatively little increase in employment, since, as the table indicates, about three-quarters of the new plants in these industries will employ fewer than 25 workers. In transportation equipment manufacturing, on the other hand, only 29 per cent of new plants will employ fewer than 25 workers and half will employ 50 or more.

The regional distribution of new jobs in manufacturing in 1955 differs considerably from the pattern of past years, with the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions gaining at the expense of Quebec. Ontario accounted for 54 per cent of all new jobs, a slightly higher proportion than in 1954 but about equal to the post-war average. Twenty-one per cent of the total was in Quebec; this is about two-thirds of the

**TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW PLANTS BY SIZE OF STAFF REQUIRED**

(Selected Industries, Canada)

Industry	New Workers Required per Plant				
	Fewer than 25	25—49	50—99	More than 100	Total
	(Per Cent)				
Chemical Products.....	78	13	9	—	100
Electrical Apparatus.....	47	24	24	6	100
Food and Beverages.....	50	14	14	23	100
Iron and Steel Products.....	56	16	17	11	100
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	60	31	3	6	100
Non-metallic Mineral Products.....	54	23	18	4	100
Paper Products.....	49	23	23	4	100
Petroleum Products.....	73	—	20	7	100
Textiles and Clothing.....	56	24	11	9	100
Transportation Equipment.....	29	21	36	14	100
Wood Products.....	55	31	7	7	100
All industries.....	56	21	15	8	100

long-term average for the province. In the remaining regions, the number of new jobs was correspondingly higher than the average in other years.

The expansion of plant facilities for the manufacture of textiles and clothing, iron and steel products and transportation equipment was responsible for 46 per cent of the total number of new jobs in 1955. The textile and clothing industry provided 2,500 new jobs, the largest number since 1951. Almost one-third of these were located at the new synthetic textile plant at Millhaven, Ont.

As in past years, the increasing demand for metal products in resource development, new construction and durable goods manufacturing resulted in a continued high rate of expansion in the iron and steel products industries. This group had the largest number of new plants completed in 1955 and provided 15 per cent of all new jobs.

The regional distribution was as follows: Ontario, 1,500; Prairie, 300; Pacific, 200; Quebec, 100.

The number of new jobs in the manufacture of transportation equipment was not far short of the total in iron and steel products, although with far fewer plants. The extension of an automobile plant in Windsor accounted for about two-thirds of the total. Twelve new plants in various parts of the country provided the remainder.

New jobs resulting from expansion in the electrical apparatus industry dropped to 650 in 1955, compared with an average of more than 3,000 in the three previous years. The 650 jobs were distributed among 14 plants established for the manufacture of such diversified products as television sets, batteries and air conditioners. Seven of these plants were located in Ontario, four in Quebec and three in the western provinces.

**TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW JOBS IN MANUFACTURING**

Industry	1950	1952	1954	1955
Chemical Products.....	800	1,350	1,000	700
Electrical Apparatus.....	700	4,250	2,450	650
Food and Beverages.....	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,300
Iron and Steel Products.....	1,550	3,400	2,500	2,100
Leather Products.....	—	100	300	100
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	850	800	2,450	1,000
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	500	1,250	1,150	800
Paper Products.....	800	1,300	900	750
Petroleum Products.....	350	100	700	400
Rubber Products.....	250	250	150	400
Textiles and Clothing.....	1,300	1,700	1,900	2,500
Transportation Equipment.....	2,650	16,400	1,250	1,800
Wood Products.....	550	1,400	1,900	1,300
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	100	600	300	200
TOTAL.....	11,900	34,300	18,850	14,000



# 23<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council

Ways to increase number of technicians and skilled tradesmen in face of Canada's expanding economy discussed at Council's regular meeting. Vocational Schools' Assistance Agreement to be extended another year

The increasing shortage of engineers, technicians and skilled tradesmen in Canada in the face of an expanding economy, and the means by which the numbers of such workers can be increased, was the leading topic discussed at the 23rd regular meeting of the Vocational Training Advisory Council, held in Ottawa on February 6 and 7.

The federal Government has decided that the Vocational Schools' Assistance Agreement shall be extended for one more year on the same basis as in the past two years, the meeting was told.

The Council, which met under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Fred McNally, former Chancellor of the University of Alberta, consists of representatives of employers, labour, provincial departments of education, women's organizations, and other interested groups. Its function is to advise the Minister of Labour on matters of policy and procedure connected with vocational training programs in which the federal Government co-operates with the provinces.

## Minister of Labour

In welcoming the delegates, Hon. Milton F. Gregg referred to the federal-provincial tax-sharing conferences as an earnest, sincere attempt to find a way of settling the matters at issue. Unemployment, he said, though serious, was on a smaller scale than a year ago. He mentioned the federal government's plan for unemployment assistance.

National health insurance, the Minister said, had been a long time in coming; but he had hope now that a satisfactory arrangement would be reached.

In reference to the future of the vocational training program, Mr. Gregg said that with further discussions pending between the federal and provincial governments on fiscal relations and other matters it was not considered opportune at present to introduce a new vocational training program, and that it had been agreed to propose the extension of the existing agreement for another year.

## Deputy Minister of Labour

With increased economic activity, said A. H. Brown, Deputy Minister of Labour, there had come a greater awareness of the need for technical training in Canada. He mentioned developments in automation, but pointed out that Canadian plants had not been much affected by automation as yet. He spoke of the need for finding a way of meeting requirements for skilled manpower and expressed the hope that the Council might be able to point out ways in which the Department of Labour could help to fill that need, by providing training or in other ways.

## Progress Report

In every province technical or vocational schools and institutes are reported to be overcrowded, in some cases there are long waiting lists, and the need for new or enlarged facilities is increasing every month, C. R. Ford, Assistant Director of Training, Canadian Vocational Training Branch, told the Council.

Canada is short of highly trained technical personnel and cannot meet the demand with present facilities. In the electronics field alone, he said, there will be calls for thousands of technicians.

Except for special programs in the coal mining areas of Nova Scotia and the classes for pipeline welders in Western Canada, training of the unemployed continues to decline, Mr. Ford reported. Youth training under Schedule "O" generally is not expanding; and with Student Aid allotments frozen, the number of students has not increased, although requests for such assistance have been more numerous, he said.

The number being given rehabilitation training is increasing slowly, the report said. Between April 1 and the end of December 1955, 540 new cases were placed under training, compared with 286 for the same period of the previous year.

Training for service tradesmen is still being provided at Calgary, Winnipeg and Three Rivers for vehicle mechanics and at

Winnipeg and Toronto for telecommunication mechanics, who are receiving instruction in elementary electronics. Late last year the Training Branch had been asked to arrange with the provinces for a supply of civilian teachers for the armed forces training centres; at present 162 such teachers are being provided, the report said.

The following vocational correspondence courses have been completed since the last Council meeting: carpentry, auto mechanics, machine shop, auto body repair by New Brunswick, and elementary navigation by Nova Scotia. Courses reported as under construction included: in Ontario, additional units of courses completed, and shop mathematics for machine shop and tool-making apprentices; in British Columbia, commercial art and fruit growing; and in Saskatchewan, electric welding.

### Director's Report

The report by A. W. Crawford, Director of Training, took the form of comments on the items to be discussed at the meeting and a review of past action with respect to certain items on the agenda.

Probably the most important topic at present, Mr. Crawford said, was the Vocational Schools' Assistance Agreement. Much time and thought had been given to the renewal of this agreement by Council, the Department of Labour, Treasury Board, and by the Government. At a special meeting in April last year a motion had been passed urging that the matter be put on the agenda of the federal-provincial conference on tax rental agreements but it had not appeared on the agenda.

He said that it had finally been decided by Treasury Board and the Government that until the situation with respect to federal-provincial fiscal relations had become clear it would not be advisable to renew the agreement with increased amounts for a period of ten years. It had therefore been decided to extend the agreement for another year on the same basis as in the past two years.

### Dr. F. T. Fairey

Dr. F. T. Fairey, MP for Victoria (B.C.) and former British Columbia Deputy Minister of Education, mentioned the debate in the House of Commons on January 26 on the provision of national scholarships and bursaries. He spoke of the spate of students which would be coming into the schools during the next ten years.

The universities, he said, would not be able to cope with the increased number of students, who would have to be cared for

in other ways, such as by means of technical schools and arts and crafts schools.

Dr. Fairey said that the shortage of engineering students was such that twice as many could be absorbed as were available. There were great difficulties nowadays, he said, in getting students to face a four-year engineering course. Good wages offered by industry to young men with little training were a temptation to youth to prefer the present to the future. There was also a shortage of technicians, Dr. Fairey said.

He urged members of the Advisory Council to do all they could to keep the vocational training program alive, insisting that it should be considered a national and not a provincial matter.

### Agricultural Training in Saskatchewan

J. A. Doyle, Director of Technical Education, Saskatchewan Department of Education, described briefly a program of agricultural training which had been tried in Saskatchewan. District agricultural clubs had been organized, he said, and courses had been designed to suit local demands. Responsibility for the program rested with local committees assisted by the school superintendents. The provincial government paid half the cost and the local school board paid the other half. Meetings were held twice a week.

### Vocational Schools' Assistance Agreement

E. K. Ford, Director of Vocational Education, Nova Scotia Department of Education, held that it was in the national interest that federal grants should be earmarked for special purposes to ensure that they were in fact used for those purposes. It had been previously mentioned that some provincial authorities, in order to simplify matters, wanted the federal contribution to be made in a lump sum without any previous agreement as to exactly how it was to be used.

The Chairman suggested that the matter should be made the subject of a resolution, and after discussion, the Council resolved:

That the Vocational Training Advisory Council, after having reviewed both types of administrative proposals, reaffirm for the national good its unqualified support of the existing policy of special grants-in-aid for technical and vocational training.

### National Importance of Vocational Training

E. K. Ford said that he believed it would be helpful if figures could be obtained which would illustrate the national need for training. On the other hand, it was felt



by one or two of the other members that actual figures were not important, that there was need for all the trained people that could be got, and that there was no need to worry about numbers. Another member said that he believed figures were of value in "selling" ideas, and he thought that if it were possible to give figures it would be easier to persuade people of the existence of needs.

Dr. W. R. Dymond said that the Economics and Research Branch is now considering studies to throw light on manpower shortages. He observed that forecasting in general terms is not very difficult (e.g. predicting the demand for engineers as a group) but predictions about particular classes (e.g. chemical engineers) were much more risky.

Dr. L. S. Beattie, Superintendent of Secondary Education, Ontario Department of Education, recounted some of the steps planned by Ontario to meet the need for advanced technical training, such as rebuilding and expanding Ryerson Institute; and higher grades in technical schools, equivalent to the first year of intermediate pre-Ryerson Institute.

A. M. Moon, assistant to Dr. Beattie, described a 1,000-hour program for secondary school graduates in Ontario, under which the students spend 450 hours in night school and the rest of the time in home study. He also mentioned the development of a technical Grade 13 for vocational schools, equivalent to the first year at Ryerson.

W. Elliott Wilson, Manitoba Deputy Minister of Labour, speaking on the question of how far present vocational training programs are meeting the present and future needs of industry, said he thought that by a combination of technical training and apprenticeship, needs are being pretty well met. He raised the question, however, of whether apprenticeship, as a means of training, was on the way out.

TLC Secretary-Treasurer Gordon Cushing, in answer to a question, said that he thought labour was still favourable to apprenticeship. But theory, as well as shop experience, was necessary, he said, and training in school was needed to supplement practical training.

Mr. Wilson observed that co-operation between the technical education and the apprenticeship systems was not all it might be. The Chairman suggested that the Training Branch should consider how this relationship could be improved. After discussion, the Council resolved:

That the staff of the Training Branch co-operate with a committee from Apprenticeship, Industry and Education and bring forward a suggested plan for appraising the

needs of industry, the training of workers and various training courses designed to meet the needs of industry and of workers.

## Attitude towards Technical Schools

The social stigma that seems to be attached to technical schools results in part from the attitude of public school teachers, who sometimes appeared to look on such schools as places to which gravitated pupils unable or unwilling to keep up in academic classes, it was thought by Herbert Cocker, Vice-president of McKay-Cocker Construction Ltd., London, Ont.

Other contributing factors mentioned by two other members were the dislike women often show to their husbands' coming home in work clothes and with dirty hands, and the feeling commonly shown by farmers and other manual workers against their sons following their father's calling.

The British Columbia Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Harold L. Campbell, thought the feeling that mental work was superior to manual work went deeper than that. We have to recognize, he said, that our culture regards more highly the ability to deal with abstract ideas than the ability to deal with concrete facts.

André Landry, Director of Quebec's Youth Training Plan, said that the best advertisement for vocational schools is the record of students after graduation.

## Research Projects

The Council referred to the Department's Economics and Research Branch several questions for possible study. These included:—

(a) How do we go about judging talent, offering guidance, and providing student aid to make better use of the talents of the young?

(b) What are the unions doing to popularize their trades; what are the unions' plans with regard to training, and what importance do they attach to further training?

(c) How many students at Grade 10 or 12 level need bursaries to carry on.

(d) What is the desirable scope of rehabilitation work.

## Report of Supervisor of Trade Training

S. R. Ross, Supervisor of Trade Training, Canadian Vocational Training Branch, said the effectiveness of apprenticeship training depended a great deal on the availability of skilled instructors.

There was a danger that training might bog down into a cheap labour device, he added.

The greatest difficulty, he said, was to find employers who would give training. In the construction industry, only 10 per cent of general contractors were interested in training. He thought that in future we should see more pre-employment training than there had been so far.

### Occupational Monographs and Film Strips

In giving an outline of the film strip program, Phil Cohen of the Economics and Research Branch said that in the program started in 1953 on the recommendation of the Council, eight strips had been completed so far and two more were in preparation. The strips, he said, were sent to the provincial Departments of Education for appraisal and were distributed to schools and other institutions for showing. The sales of the strips—at \$1.50 each—had been satisfactory.

Two more occupational monographs, Mr. Cohen reported, were being prepared and others were being revised. Revision, he said, in both English and French editions, was a major problem, since monographs quickly became out of date. A greater effort was being made at regular revision, he announced.

Dr. Dymond, referring to the financing of the film strip program, said that it had been suggested to the provinces using the strips that they should, as a group, pay 50 per cent of the cost. But it had proved very difficult to get them to commit themselves to any arrangement.

Norman Dowd, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labour, was in

favour of raising the price of the film strips sufficiently to recover the cost.

When asked if they approved the continuance of the film strip program, the members agreed.

### Rehabilitation

Ian Campbell, National Co-ordinator of Civilian Rehabilitation, reported that the number receiving rehabilitation training had doubled in the past year and that facilities were being used to capacity. As an example of the value of the work, he mentioned that 345 handicapped persons who had formerly been a charge on others, and whose support had cost an aggregate of \$160,000 a year, were now earning a total of \$640,000 a year.

There are some 125,000 disabled persons in Canada who need rehabilitation services, Mr. Campbell said, and as provincial records show that only 1,000 cases have been completed so far, the program is only just beginning.

Mr. Doyle brought up the matter of the cost of giving pre-vocational training to disabled persons who had not had enough general education to be able to take vocational training. Mr. Crawford said that the Department did all in its power to help in such cases, and that if the necessary general education could be given in a vocational school as part of vocational training, the federal Government would pay its share of the cost. But, he said, if it were necessary to send such a person to a public school to be taught it was a matter that belonged to the provincial sphere.

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## The General Motors Strike

Settled February 13. Walkout by UAW on September 19, 1955, at five Ontario plants lasted longer than any other strike in the Canadian automobile industry and caused greatest time loss in Canadian history

The strike of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO-CCL) against General Motors of Canada, which on September 19, 1955, closed plants in Oshawa, Toronto, London, St. Catharines and Windsor and which was settled February 13, lasted longer than any other strike in the history of the automobile industry in Canada and caused a greater loss of man-days than any other strike in Canadian history.\*

\*In January, more than 88 per cent of the total time loss and nearly 80 per cent of the total of workers involved in strikes were accounted for by the strike at General Motors.

The number of employees involved was about 17,000—3,200 indirectly. When the final settlement was reached, 104 work days had been lost, and it was expected that the total number of days lost before the return to work was completed would reach 112 or more. The previous records for number of days lost in a work stoppage in the automobile industry in Canada were 93 days in the Ford strike of 1945 and 96 in the Chrysler strike of 1946.

At the time of the settlement it was estimated that by the time production was



resumed, about 1,500,000 man-days would have been lost. The largest number of man-days lost in any previous strike was 1,121,000 in a coal miners' strike in the Maritimes in 1947.

During conciliation board hearings before the strike, George Burt, Canadian Director of the United Auto Workers, followed by his fellow negotiators, twice walked out of meetings of the board. He said that real bargaining does not begin until a union is in a legal position to strike, and that his action was intended to hasten the day when the union would be in that position.

The majority report of the provincial conciliation board in the dispute suggested legislation that would force both parties to co-operate with conciliation boards. The board was not recommending compulsory arbitration, the report pointed out, but suggesting that the Ontario Labour Relations Act be amended to provide fines for companies and decertification for unions who refuse to co-operate with conciliation boards. It also recommended that unions should be free to strike if a company refused to make full submissions to the board and that, when a union refused to co-operate, the conciliation board should remain constituted for a further 30 days, thus delaying the union's right to strike for that length of time.

The report, signed by Judge J. C. Anderson of Belleville and company nominee C. P. McTague, said: "The action of the UAW (in walking out of conciliation board meetings) may do much to force legislation that would make compulsory arbitration the final basis of settlement in industrial disputes when, as in the case of this dispute, a serious and long-drawn-out strike would harm a large segment of the country's economy."

A minority report by Drummond Wren, the union's nominee, opposed the legislation suggested by the other board members.

After the strike started the company twice applied to the Ontario Labour Relations Board to have the strike declared illegal, but each time the Board refused to issue any decision. The company rested its claim that the strike was illegal on the contention that the old contract had been extended automatically under the termination clause in the agreement. A union spokesman stated that the clause in question was "unclear and ambiguous".

After the strike had been going on for a considerable time, negotiators from the United States for both the company and the union took a hand in the bargaining. At the end of September, Louis B. Seaton, the company's director of personnel in Detroit,

arrived in Toronto to join in the discussions; and at the end of December, Leonard Woodcock, head man in the union's General Motors department in Detroit, entered the negotiations.

On December 16, a joint statement by A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labour, and Claude Jodoin, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, called for "moral and financial assistance" to the strikers by all CCL and TLC locals.

Settlement came a few minutes before midnight, February 13. The UAW estimated their gain in wages and fringe benefits at 26.2 cents an hour, of which 5 cents is accounted for by the supplemental unemployment benefit plan, similar to that won last year by the union from Ford and General Motors in the United States (L.G., July 1955, p. 811).

Following are the major provisions of the new agreement, which was overwhelmingly ratified by the union members in the week following the settlement, together with the provision in the old contract, the union's original demand, the company's first offer, and the union's estimate of the gain:—

#### *Wages*

Old contract: 3-cent-an-hour improvement factor at Oshawa, 4 cents elsewhere.

UAW demand: 15-cent-an-hour wage increase.

Company offer: 5-cent-an-hour improvement factor plus increases where inequities exist.

New contract: 6-cent-an-hour improvement factor plus fund for adjustment of wage rate inequities. (The company estimated its contributions to this fund at 4 cents an hour per employee; the union estimate was an hourly total of \$750.)

Estimated gain: 6 cents.

#### *Unemployment Benefits*

Old contract: no provision.

UAW demand: layoff pay of up to 100 per cent of take-home pay.

Company offer: 60 to 65 per cent of take-home pay for up to 26 weeks of layoff.

New contract: same as company offer.

Estimated gain: 5 cents an hour.

#### *Term of Contract*

Old contract: five years.

UAW demand: one year.

Company offer: three years.

New contract: two and a half years.

#### *Pensions*

Old contract: \$55 a month at age 65 after 30 years' service.

UAW demand: maximum of \$100 a month.  
Company offer: approximately the same as under the new contract.

New contract: \$67.50 a month at age 65 after 30 years' service (may be as high as \$100 a month because there is no ceiling on number of years' service that may be counted).

Estimated gain: 4.15 cents an hour.

#### *Method of Pay*

Old contract: day work plus group bonus.

UAW demand: eliminate group incentive pay.

Company offer: agreed, conditionally.

New contract: agreed (weekly pay at Oshawa and Windsor, instead of every two weeks).

#### *Seniority*

UAW demand: seniority overriding consideration in transfers and promotions, plant-wide job selection.

Company offer: some widening of seniority protection.

New contract: wider, but not rigid, seniority.

#### *Union Status*

Old contract: modified Rand Formula at Oshawa, modified union shop elsewhere.

UAW demand: union shop.

Company offer: favourable consideration if other matters settled.

New contract: union shop.

#### *Hospital-Medical Plan*

Old contract: contributory.

UAW demand: all company-paid.

Company offer: higher benefits, higher contributions by the company.

New contract: higher benefits, company paying half cost.

Estimated gain: 1.7 cents an hour.

#### *Inter-Plant Job Transfer*

Old contract: no provision.

UAW demand: allow worker to move with his job if it is shifted to a new place.

Company offer: willing to discuss when and if major operations are transferred.

New contract: workers to have chance to move with job.

#### *Statutory Holidays*

Old contract: six.

UAW demand: eight.

Company offer: seven.

New contract: eight.

Estimated gain: 1.4 cents an hour.

#### *Vacation Pay*

Old contract: 80 hours after 5 years' service, 120 after 15 years.

UAW demand: 120 hours after 10 years, 160 hours after 15 years.

Company offer: 100 after 10 years, 120 after 15 years.

New contract: same as company offer.

Estimated gain: 0.2 cents an hour.

#### *Premium Pay*

Old contract: time and a half after eight hours a day and 40 hours a week, double time for holidays worked.

UAW demand: increased rates for Saturday, Sunday and holidays worked.

Company offer: time and a half after eight hours and 40 hours, and on Saturday; double time Sunday; triple time for holidays worked.

New contract: same as company offer.

#### *Shift Premiums*

Old contract: 5 cents an hour for afternoon and night shifts.

New contract: 5 per cent for afternoon, 10 per cent for night shift.

Estimated gain: 1.4 cents an hour.

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## Meeting on Disabled Persons' Allowance

A number of provincial representatives concerned with the administration and medical aspects of the Disabled Persons' Allowances program met in Ottawa during the week of February 6. The experiences of the program's first year were reviewed.

Throughout the week-long meeting, the importance of the rehabilitation aspects of the program was stressed.

Opened by the Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, the meeting was under the chairmanship of

Dr. K. C. Charron, Principal Medical Officer of that Department. In addition to the provincial representatives, also participating in the discussions were Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health; Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of National Welfare; J. W. MacFarlane, Director of Disabled Persons' Allowances; and Ian Campbell, National Co-ordinator, Civilian Rehabilitation, Department of Labour.



# U.S. Congressional Committee

## Issues Report on Automation

No specific legislation appears to be called for at present to deal with economic and social impact of automation, committee concludes. Recommendations made to government, management and organized labour

That no "specific broad-gage economic legislation appears to be called for" at present to deal with the economic and social impact of automation in industry is the conclusion of a United States congressional subcommittee that studied automation and technological change. The subcommittee on economic stabilization reported its findings to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report on November 25 after extensive hearings on the subject from October 14 to 28. Representatives of industry and organized labour, as well as the United States Department of Labor and individual experts on automation, made submissions.

The report said that while automation was defined in various ways, it could be broadly described to include all new automatic and electronic processes along with rapid technological advance and improved know-how generally. However, it would be wrong to dismiss automation as no more than an extension of mechanization. The techniques of automatic technology are making whole new industries and products possible which would otherwise have not developed.

"There can be little doubt but that these industries will continue to contribute towards maintaining employment levels in the future in the face of increased automation elsewhere, and even in the particular industries themselves," the subcommittee said. "On the other hand, it would be unwise as a matter of public policy to overemphasize the employment potentials in these new industries and assume that their growth will be sufficient to take care of displacement in the older industries."

However, offsetting fears of possibly adverse employment effects are the facts that there is a high employment potential in the service industries associated with the new products and that adjustment to automation has so far been made relatively easily during the present period of economic growth. While the number of

workers affected by automation will be only a relatively small fraction of the total labour force, the report warned that no one can overlook the fact that many individuals will suffer personal mental and physical hardships as the adjustments go forward.

It was recommended that Government departments and Congress, if necessary, consider measures that will make for more effective use of the United States Employment Service, especially in dealing with the problem of the middle-aged worker and the placement of the more highly skilled and specialized; both groups will be affected by shifts caused by automation. To cope with the serious shortage of skilled personnel required for the new technology, it was suggested that all levels of government study seriously the need for promoting secondary and higher education to the largest extent possible.

Industry and management were advised that they must be prepared to accept the human costs of displacement and retraining as charges against savings introduced by automation. Government agencies were urged to develop comprehensive and concrete programs to ease the problems of chronic or short-run unemployment wherever they may appear and whatever the cause.

Organized labour was told that it should continue to recognize that an improved level of living for all cannot be achieved by a blind defence of the *status quo*. However, the report did point out that no opposition to automation was voiced by the representatives of organized labour or of management, although labour warned that the problems of adjustment must not be ignored.

The subcommittee concluded by pointing out that the problems of automation are by no means negligible nor settled, which led to the urgent recommendation that all interested parties should make this a subject of continuing or recurrent study.

# 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention of the Ontario Federation of Labour (CCL)

Delegates approve proposed merger with provincial TLC federation and continued support of CCF Party, criticize conciliation procedures in the province, and call for a progressive reduction in the work week

Merger of the TLC and CCL provincial federations in Ontario gained the approval of the 400 delegates to the 13th annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labour (CCL) in London on February 6, 7 and 8. A joint convention of the two groups is likely to be held this fall.

Continued support of the CCF was also overwhelmingly approved in the face of spirited opposition from some delegates. The delegates also urged sweeping changes in Ontario's conciliation procedure.

A call for a stepped-up organizing campaign was sounded by CCL President A. R. Mosher when he addressed the convention. Federation President Sam Hughes, in his presidential address, advocated that positive steps be taken to enlist the support of farm organizations.

The entire executive of the Federation was re-elected.

More than 100 resolutions were submitted prior to the opening of the convention; the resolutions committee consolidated these into the 40 that were placed before the delegates.

## A. R. Mosher

A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labour, urged a national labour centre to co-ordinate the efforts of the unions across Canada. Only a national centre, he said, could promote properly labour's aims in the political, social and economic fields.

Labour, he said, "wants the highest possible standard of living which the intelligent use of the natural resources of the nation can provide, and that depends on people obtaining a fair share of the products of their labour".

Mr. Mosher called for a new union membership drive among employee associations and "company" unions, as well as "in the white collar occupations and in industries where little or no organization has been carried on".

Warning of the dangers of automation, the CCL President said that while labour does not oppose more efficient production

of goods, the ability to produce faster than the ability to purchase could lead to economic depression.

## Sam Hughes

Federation President Sam Hughes, in his report to the convention, was strongly critical of the Ontario Government. He suggested that the provincial Premier would "listen more attentively to labour's demands" when the merger of the two major congresses becomes a reality.

He attacked the provincial Government on several fronts: racial discrimination, health insurance, the Ontario Labour Relations Act, and unemployment assistance.

Mr. Hughes advocated the amalgamation of labour and farm groups. With the merger of Canada's major labour bodies in the offing, he suggested that positive steps should now be taken to enlist the support of the farmer for an offensive on the legislative front.

The speaker said he had met with several farm groups during the past year and that they were becoming alarmed about their falling share of the national wealth.

Linked with his proposal that farmer support be sought was the strong recommendation that the labourer and the farmer should throw their weight behind the CCF.

In the agricultural province of Saskatchewan, Mr. Hughes contended, the CCF government had established the best labour legislation in Canada and the finest health and hospital plan in North America.

The Federation head hit out at Ontario's "businessman's government" for failing to enforce the provisions of its own Labour Act. Unions, he said, continued to be obstructed in bargaining with management through extreme delays in compulsory conciliation proceedings. The delays, according to a survey conducted by the Federation's research department, were increasing alarmingly, he said.

"When we consider that the Labour Relations Act allows a maximum of about 10 weeks for the entire process, we can only conclude the Act is being violated," Mr. Hughes said.



## Merger of Provincial Bodies

Approval of a merger with the Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour (TLC) was voted by the delegates.

Federation Secretary - Treasurer Cleve Kidd, explaining the tentative arrangements made by executive committees from both federations, said the amalgamation would create in Ontario "a single voice" for approximately 500,000 trade unionists, half the membership of the Canadian Labour Congress that will result from the merger next month of the TLC and CCL.

The arrangements worked out, he reported, call for a president from the TLC, a secretary-treasurer from the CCL and two vice-presidents and three executive committee members from each.

Labour councils throughout the province will appoint delegates to an advisory body which will be "informed regularly" by the executive committee.

Representation for provincial conventions will be allotted on the basis of one delegate for the first 100 members of a union, and one for each additional 300 members. Per capita dues will be set at 2 cents a member, as is now paid in the OFL but a half-cent more than is now paid in the OPFL. Full-time staff employees of both organizations will be retained.

"This will be the structure for our first joint convention," Mr. Kidd said. "Undoubtedly there will be changes later, however."

In approving a provincial-level merger, the OFL empowered its incoming executive to call a merger convention "when they deem it necessary". Mr. Kidd said the OPFL normally holds its annual meetings in the fall "and that might be the best time".

A resolution carried almost immediately after this report put the OFL on record as favouring annual provincial conventions, elections at such conventions, and quarterly meetings of the executive council, which would include all elected officers and a representative from each affiliated labour council.

## Support of CCF Party

The Federation voted overwhelmingly on the second day of the convention to continue its support of the CCF in the political arena.

The resolution was voted on after an address by Ontario CCF Leader Donald C. MacDonald, who called on labour to hit the political front as hard as it had been hitting the economic front.

Spirited opposition to the resolution came from a strong Windsor delegation representing Local 200 of the United Auto Workers. Herb Kelly of the local argued in vain for a vote that the OFL be non-partisan, politically.

Mr. Kelly attacked Henry Weisbach of Toronto, Director of the Party's national and provincial political action committees, charging that he was more concerned with election of CCF members to political seats than with union welfare.

Other speakers who supported endorsement of the CCF said that support of the CCF was vital to the fundamental aims of labour.

## UPWA President

Addressing the Federation's annual banquet, Ralph Helstein of Chicago, President of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, advised the Federation to steer out of "the narrow area of bread and butter unionism and adopt more militant political action".

He said the Federation was "most fortunate" in having a political party as a voice.

"But" he warned, "you cannot speak effectively by remaining on the outside and criticizing the way the party operates. You must participate in its burdens. Only this way can it be a living, throbbing instrument for your use.

"In the thirties", he said, "people flocked to unions because they saw an instrument to serve their needs. This function in that period we discharged. Today, however, the problem is new.

"We cannot hope, even on very simple economic issues, to meet the problems of our people through the old methods."

On the eve of the merger of the AFL and CIO in both the United States and Canada, he said, "the merged federation must realize that fundamentally the major issues of today and tomorrow can be settled only in the political arena.

"It is not enough to say, as we have over and over again, that what we need is political action and then continue about the task of our daily routine. Political action must become the core, the centre of our activity, if our trade unions are to discharge their responsibility for establishing a world of peace, freedom and abundance."

## TLC Speakers

Two top officials of the Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour (TLC) addressed the convention. Both commented on the

delegates' decision the day before pledging the CCL Federation's continued support of the CCF.

A. F. MacArthur, OPFL President, in an hour-long address during which he hailed the forthcoming merger of the TLC and CCL, said he favoured strong political action by unions but he failed to mention the CCF by name.

OPFL Vice-president William Boothroyd pointed out that the TLC had traditionally steered a non-partisan political course. "I do not think," he said, "that everyone understands that political endorsement commits union members to support only CCF nominees, who may not be the most acceptable candidates in every constituency."

### **Ontario Labour Relations Act**

On the final day of the three-day convention, sweeping changes in Ontario's conciliation laws were urged.

Murray Cotterill of the United Steelworkers said this was the most important issue before the convention because Ontario labour is in a moment of crisis.

The resolutions committee had proposed the present system of appointing conciliation boards be abolished, and that such powers be given to a designated official of the provincial Department of Labour.

Mr. Cotterill called it a "bumbling" recommendation and a "piecemeal answer to a problem calling for a complete overhaul of Ontario labour legislation".

Eamon Park of Toronto, Legislative Director in Canada of the United Steelworkers of America, was also critical. He offered suggestions that were approved by convention as the basis of a new committee resolution. They are:—

- (1) An option by unions to deny conciliation;
- (2) Exemption of specific industries such as construction trades who may not want conciliation at all;
- (3) Exemption from conciliation of unions of an interprovincial or international nature;
- (4) Laws allowing unions to strike if conciliation boards do not submit recommendations before a given deadline;
- (5) Employment of skilled personnel in the conciliation and mediation field;
- (6) Conciliation awards made retroactive always to the date the previous union-management agreement expired.

### **The General Motors Strike**

The first resolution placed before the convention, which was passed unanimously without debate, pledged support for the UAW strikers at the five General Motors

plants in Ontario. It also criticized the corporation "for using its increased wealth for greater resistance to the legitimate demands of labour".

Sponsored by the federation executive, the resolution called on the Canadian public to give full attention "to the attempts of Canadian working men to gain their just demands against tremendous odds".

President Sam Hughes, in his presidential address on the opening day of the convention, also hit out at General Motors. He claimed that the company made profits at the rate of \$5,000 per minute, and so the prolonged Canadian strike was not due to the company's inability to pay. "In fact," he declared, "it was probably the opposite."

Delegates approved the action of George Burt, Canadian Director of the UAW, in walking out of conciliation hearings at the start of the dispute.

### **Automation and Shorter Work Week**

A "progressive" reduction in the work week, with the same take-home pay, was urged by the Federation. As originally submitted, the resolution called for a 30-hour week but the resolutions committee substituted "progressive" for the specific number of hours.

"The 30-hour week has got to come, just as the 40-hour week was inevitable," said John Kearns, a UAW delegate from Toronto. "There is no use in having automatic factories to produce things faster if these plants don't hire men to buy the things that industry produces."

The resolution also asked the Ontario Government to set up a standing legislative committee to maintain a study of labour problems caused by automation.

The resolution also called on the Government to: give students economic aid to continue their studies and thus delay their entry into the labour market, provide for the training of workers displaced by automation, assist in the moving costs of workers dislocated by automation, and increase social security measures that will encourage earlier retirement.

### **The Railway Dispute**

The Federation blamed the federal Government for the current dispute between the railways and unions of non-operating workers.

The convention passed a resolution condemning compulsory arbitration, and also any legislation which would take away from workers the right to strike.

Murray Cotterill of the Toronto Labour Council said the denial of their right to strike had taken from the railwaymen a powerful weapon at the bargaining table.



## Other Resolutions

Other resolutions approved by the convention called on the Ontario Government to:

Enact legislation to prevent eviction of strikers and their families during a strike. (The same resolution also asked the federal Government to instruct Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to "relax pressure" on strikers for payment of mortgage arrears.)

Amend the Election Act to have polling between 1 p.m. and 8 p.m., polling booths located in schools, where possible, and employed persons given two hours off, with pay, to vote.

Have the Workmen's Compensation Board consider benefits for workers who contract tuberculosis in their jobs and are not allowed compensation at present.

Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide payments at the rate of 100 per cent of earnings.

Resolutions aimed at the Federal Government urged:—

That a Bill of Rights be introduced at the next session of Parliament.

That the National Housing Act be amended to prohibit discrimination in the sale of NHA homes because of race, colour or creed.

## Compensation Bulletin, 1955 Edition, Available

Recent amendments to Workmen's Compensation Acts in 7 provinces are included in the 1955 edition of *Workmen's Compensation in Canada*, a bulletin published annually by the Department of Labour.

The bulletin, which was prepared by the Legislation Branch of the Department, gives a concise description of the collective liability system of workmen's compensation in effect in all ten Canadian provinces. It discusses and compares the principal features of the ten provincial workmen's compensation laws and reviews briefly other compensation legislation in Canada, including the two federal laws covering government employees and merchant seamen and the compensation ordinances of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Major amendments to the Government Employees Compensation Act are summarized in the latest bulletin.

In each annual edition, legislative changes made during the year are noted in some detail and revised tables indicate the benefits payable under the Acts as amended. The occupational diseases for which compensation is payable are also set out in tabular form.

That the Immigration Act should not prohibit immigrants from coming to Canada solely on the basis of race, colour or creed.

Objections to "monopoly control of all public information outlets" in a given area will be voiced in a submission to the Royal Commission on Radio and Television in Canada, the convention was told.

An emergency resolution charged that such a monopoly exists in Peterborough, where the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians were negotiating with radio station CHEX.

The resolution also recorded convention support for the CHEX employees "in their effort to obtain from this monopoly decent living wages and working conditions".

## Election of Officers

President Sam Hughes and Vice-presidents Edward Cluney and Richard Courtney were all re-elected in the balloting on the convention's final day. Secretary-Treasurer Cleve Kidd won a clear majority over Stan Thornley.

Mr. Hughes is Assistant Canadian Director of the United Packinghouse Workers. Mr. Cluney is from the Textile Workers, Mr. Courtney from the UAW, Mr. Kidd from the Steelworkers and Mr. Thornley from the Rubber Workers.

The bulletin is obtainable in both English and French from the Queen's Printer at 10 cents a copy.

## New Edition Available of Labour Standards Bulletin

The 1955 edition of *Provincial Labour Standards*, prepared by the Legislation Branch of the Department of Labour, is now available.

This bulletin sets out the standards in effect in the provinces of Canada with respect to statutory school-leaving ages, minimum age for employment, annual vacations with pay, public holidays, minimum wage orders, equal pay and fair employment practices, weekly rest-day, workmen's compensation, and maximum hours of work in mines, factories, shops and offices.

The enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Act in Nova Scotia, the setting of the first minimum wage rates for women in Newfoundland, and increases for Ontario women workers were among the 1955 changes noted in the bulletin. In five provinces, benefits under Workmen's Compensation Acts were increased.

# Rehabilitation of Disabled Defined

Speaker at inauguration of campaign to raise funds for new building for Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal describes the needs and aims of a program for the rehabilitation of a community's disabled citizens

"Rehabilitation has been defined as 'the restoration through personal health services of handicapped individuals to the fullest physical, mental, social and economic usefulness of which they are capable, including ordinary treatment, and treatment in special rehabilitation centres.'"

This statement was made by Dr. Frank H. Krusen of the Section of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., in an address to the Rotary Club of Montreal marking the inauguration of a building campaign to raise \$3,100,000 for new quarters for the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal. Dr. Krusen spoke on "The Community and the Rehabilitation of its Disabled Citizens".

Proper restoration of any handicapped person, Dr. Krusen said, depends on three things: appropriate treatment in the hospital and physical rehabilitation in the institute, proper vocational rehabilitation, and a sound program for placing the handicapped in employment.

Today, he said, it is the duty of physicians not to be content merely with saving lives. They must also make sure that the lives that are saved "are not spent in seclusion and chronic invalidism, but in pleasant social contact and in productive activity".

Dr. Krusen told how the realization suddenly came to an observer of the work at a New York rehabilitation centre that "its staff was using medicine and surgery, therapy, psychology and psychiatry, patience, kindness, friendly understanding and vocational training in their efforts to help the physically handicapped re-educate themselves to live and work and love by enlisting their minds, hearts and bodies".

Before World War II, Dr. Krusen said, people who were paralyzed from the waist down owing to injury were usually considered to be hopeless invalids and, "sad to relate, most of them were allowed to lie in bed, develop bed sores and finally die". But "during and since World War II, rehabilitation units have discovered the importance of getting such people out of bed, improving their nutrition, training them how to walk on crutches and how to live with their disability. Today, the vast

majority of such persons," Dr. Krusen continued, "can be taught how to get around, how to drive a hand-operated automobile, and how to support themselves in some activity which does not require much walking."

In the United States, he said, there are already about 2,500,000 persons who require rehabilitation, and some 250,000 are being added each year. Even during the war, he went on, the number of people who were disabled by accidents in civil life far exceeded the number of war casualties, the figures for the United States during the war being about 1,250,000 and 265,000 respectively. Certain diseases also take a heavy toll, he said.

Referring to the economic loss due to disability, Dr. Krusen said that a few years ago it was reported that of 43,997 persons in the United States who received physical treatment and vocational training, 22 per cent had never been gainfully employed, and nearly 90 per cent were unemployed when they started their rehabilitation.

"The average annual wage of the entire group," he continued, "was \$148. After rehabilitation, the average annual wage of the group increased to \$1,768. The total annual earnings of the entire group rose from approximately \$6,500,000 to about \$78,000,000."

But Dr. Krusen said that he agreed with the United States Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, which said that "the economic argument for rehabilitation work is a strong one, but the real goal is not a saving of dollars and cents. The real goal is human values. Saving life and enabling it to do the heretofore impossible requires depths of courage and brings out new wellsprings of satisfaction. In performing miracles of adjustment, they (the handicapped) help keep others from succumbing to the small and trivial things of life."

Dr. Krusen said that Montreal "has been leading the way in providing rehabilitation facilities for the disabled," and he urged the community to continue in its co-operative efforts to advance the work of enlarging the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal.



## 50 Years Ago This Month

Railway construction flourishing in 1906, with more than 2,200 miles of track under construction or planned. Judicial Committee of Privy Council brings down decision in case arising from accident on railway

The great era of railway building in Canada was in its heyday in 1906. In March of that year, according to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for that month, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. had let contracts for the construction of a total of 932 miles of track, which was expected to give employment to between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The CPR was planning to build about 900 miles of railway lines, on which more than 2,000 men were already at work in March. The Dominion Government was also constructing lines in Quebec and east of Winnipeg, amounting to nearly 400 miles in all.

The GTPR had under construction in March 1906 the section from Portage la Prairie to Touchwood Hills, and was planning to build the sections from Touchwood Hills to Saskatoon, and from Saskatoon to Edmonton, as well as a branch line in the neighbourhood of Fort William.

The CPR had under construction or in project a line between Sudbury and Toronto, the Guelph-Goderich line, double tracking between Fort William and Winnipeg, and various branch lines throughout the Prairies.

The Canadian Northern intended to push the construction of the James Bay line and a number of branch lines in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Preparations were already under way in March for the opening of navigation in the Great Lakes, at the earliest date known for many years.

There was a housing shortage in Ottawa in 1906. A tendency to rising prices in the real estate market was reported, and rents were also rising. Lots in the southern part of the city were selling for from \$800 to \$900 each.

An important decision affecting railway employees was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council early in 1906. A conductor of a freight train of the GTPR had been killed in January 1900 in a rear-end collision. The widow brought an action against the company on the ground that the accident was due to defective brakes on one of the trains.

The company denied negligence, and set up the defence that the deceased had been a member of the GTPR Insurance and Provident Society, the by-laws of which contained a provision that in consideration of the subscription of the company to the Society, no member of the Society, or his representatives, should have any claim against the company for compensation in case of injury or death from accident.

At the first trial the jury found for the plaintiff and awarded \$10,000 damages. This verdict was upheld by the Court of Review; but when an appeal was carried to the Supreme Court of Canada, the court allowed the appeal and dismissed the action.

A summary of the Privy Council's judgment was published in the April 1906 issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The substance of the judgment was: first, that the plaintiff's husband could not by any action of his own release or discharge the independent right of action of his widow and children; secondly, in considering the question of whether the deceased had "obtained satisfaction" by reason of his membership in the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, of which he was compelled to become a member by reason of his employment with the company, the Privy Council held that neither the deceased nor his widow or children had received any satisfaction of the kind.

The company's contribution to the Insurance and Provident Society, their Lordships pointed out, was limited to the "sick allowance"; it had made no contribution to the "insurance" provided in the Society's benefits. Neither the deceased, nor any of his representatives or survivors, had been entitled in consequence of the offence of the company to a single dollar out of the sick fund.

The insurance could not be considered to be indemnity or satisfaction, first, because the money payable in respect of it did not proceed from the offender, even in part; and secondly, because the payment had no connection with the offence, and would equally have had to be made if the deceased had died a natural death.

# International Labour Organization

## 1955 Another Good Year for World Labour—ILO's Morse

Employment, productivity and wages reached new high levels in most countries while unemployment declined and consumer prices generally maintained stability of recent years, ILO Director-General reports

Nineteen fifty-five was another good year for world labour, David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Organization, said last month in a review of the labour scene.

"Employment, productivity and wages attained new high levels in most countries, unemployment declined, and consumer prices generally maintained the stability they have shown in recent years," he declared.

Industrial disputes, though exceeding the very low level established in 1954, were well below the recent five-year average.

Although the general picture is one of labour gains in 1955, the evidence of these gains is most clear in Western Europe and North America. Statistics for Asia, the Middle East and Latin America are in most cases fragmentary or non-existent, but such information as is available points to certain gains in these regions as well, along with troublesome problems which in some cases were intensified. It is clear that in many parts of the world there are still millions of able workers who are unemployed, insecure, or receiving an insufficient wage to maintain a bare minimum of existence.

Mr. Morse based his conclusions on national statistics transmitted periodically to the ILO by its member countries, or appearing in national publications. For the most part the analysis depends on an average of the figures for the most recent three months for which data are available, compared with an average of the same period in 1954. In the majority of cases the data represent the picture as of the autumn of each year, though in a few cases midsummer figures are the most recent presently available.

Here are some of Mr. Morse's principal conclusions:—

1. Employment increased in 21 of the 22 countries reporting, showing an average

(median) gain of 3 per cent from 1954 to 1955. All regions appeared to share in this gain.

2. Unemployment dropped in all but seven of 31 reporting countries. Among the countries achieving a reduction in joblessness were several in which the unemployment figures had recently been causing some concern. These include Canada, the United States, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

3. Consumer prices were generally stable from 1954 to 1955, with half of the 72 reporting countries showing a change of less than 3 per cent. A number of countries with a record of several years of price stability, however, have experienced recent small increases which may herald another upturn in consumer prices.

4. Real wages, as reflected in reports for manufacturing in 20 countries, marked up an average gain of 3.5 per cent from 1954 to 1955. Liberalization and extension of social insurance, vacations with pay and other social programs contributed substantially to the economic betterment of the workers.

5. Industrial disputes increased moderately during the year. The 28 countries which report regularly in this field appear to have lost about 55 million man-days in 1955 compared with 49 million in 1954, appreciably less than the five-year average of 70 million for the period 1950-54.

6. Industrial injuries were at a relatively low level in 1954. Scattered preliminary data for 1955 are as yet insufficient to indicate the recent trend.

Mr. Morse said that between 12 and 15 million persons were added to the world's labour force during 1955. Such data as can be assembled indicate that in most countries employment rose more rapidly than the labour force, with the result that unemployment declined. Total employment was undoubtedly at its all-time high.



Mr. Morse went on to warn that the outlook might not necessarily remain rosy. "Despite the moderate price changes recorded by most countries," he said, "there was reason for apprehension as the year closed. In some cases it was feared that swollen purchasing power—stimulated by full employment, rising wages and liberal consumer credit—would outrun production. In some areas crop failures were responsible for higher food prices. Currency circulation in many countries has increased, and certain wholesale prices have been moving up for many months.

"There is indeed some evidence that consumer prices may already have turned upward in a number of countries which have recently enjoyed price stability. In the United Kingdom, consumer prices rose by more than 5 per cent from late 1954 to late 1955, after experiencing only a 3-per cent rise in the preceding twelve months.

"Recrudescence of inflation must thus be regarded as a danger to be guarded against in 1956."

The year 1955 was a good year for gains in social benefits, which augmented the workers' real income or increased their security. A national family allowance system went into effect in Germany and increased family benefits were paid in France. More liberal unemployment insurance benefits were approved by the Canadian Parliament.

In the United States many thousands of workers in the steel and automobile industries won increased protection against unemployment in "guaranteed annual wage" contracts.

These are only some of the more striking aspects of a trend which brought greater security, vacations with pay or other benefits to millions of workers.

Along with the moderate increase in employment in 1955, world industrial output rose rapidly to attain record levels. Output per man consequently expanded and in many countries was at an all-time high.

Figures suitable to indicate productivity trends are available from only a few countries, and even for these the margin of error is considerable.

In the United States it appears that manufacturing production in the first nine months of 1955 was about 11 per cent higher than in the comparable period of 1954. Since manufacturing employment was only about 3 per cent higher, on the average, the apparent increase in output per man was 8 per cent. In Canada increases of 7 per cent and 2 per cent respectively in production and employment indicated an increase of about 5 per cent in output per man.

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## U.S. Said Unwilling to Support ILO Forced Labour Convention

The United States State Department is unwilling to support a proposed ILO Convention against the use of forced labour for political or economic purposes, the *New York Times* reports.

The Department had not replied to an ILO questionnaire on the subject because it was looking for some alternative suggestion for dealing with the matter, the newspaper's report said.

The *Times* quotes sources in the Department who said that this position was in accord with Secretary of State Dulles'

assurance to the Senate in 1953 that the Government would not be a party to treaties in the field of human rights or labour, or in areas that are primarily state affairs. (The United States consider international conventions to be the same thing as treaties.)

U.S. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who is willing to support the ILO Convention, and George Meany, AFL-CIO President, have attempted to persuade Mr. Dulles to their view, the paper reported.

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## Dr. Francis Wolf of France Named Chief of ILO Legal Division

The appointment of Dr. Francis Wolf, of France, as Chief of the ILO's Legal Division, was announced last month. The appointment was effective February 6.

Dr. Wolf, who graduated from both Strasbourg and Geneva universities and received the degree of Doctor of Laws at

the University of Montreal, has been a member of the ILO division for the past 10 years.

He will be succeeding Harding F. Bancroft, who is leaving in May to return to the United States. On Mr. Bancroft's departure, Dr. Wolf will become the Senior Legal Officer of the ILO.



# TEAMWORK in INDUSTRY

Contributing to the success of the labour-management committee at Drewrys, Manitoba Division of Western Canada Breweries, Limited, Winnipeg, is *The Standard*, the employee magazine which started publication during 1955.

The magazine publishes stories of interest to all company personnel.

A story in a recent issue told of an idea submitted by an employee. The article says, in describing the matter:—

"Members of the Labour-Management Committee arranged a presentation in the brewery lunchroom, to make an award to Ted Simchuk, in recognition of a suggestion he made for a modification to the Meyer Bottle Washer.

"Ted worked at a station on the bottle washer prior to his transfer to the brewery. While working on the former job, he came up with the idea that if the name plate on the bottle washer was raised, more trays of bottles would be visible to the attendant at the point where the washing cycle was completed.

"In making more bottles visible, at this point of transfer from the washer to the filler, the attendant would be able to see any breakages or other occurrences that cause stoppages, in time to save loss of production at the filler.

"John Herdy, bottling plant superintendent, assessed the value of the idea by referring to records of time loss before the modification was put into effect. This was compared with time loss after the suggestion, and a percentage of the value of this extra production was awarded to Mr. Simchuk."

\* \* \*

Evidence of the friendly relationship between unions and management of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que., was seen at the fourteenth annual dinner of the plant employee-management committee, held recently.

The committee was congratulated for its excellent work in strengthening employee-management relations over the past year.

Developed along the lines of labour-management committees sponsored by the

Department of Labour, Canada, the Eddy group has always been considered a leader in the field.

Recognition has recently been given this leadership through the making of a film by the National Film Board within the plant, and previously through publication of the booklet *Joint Consultation in the E. B. Eddy Company* by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Labour, Canada.

The six local union presidents, representing members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Association of Machinists, expressed appreciation of the company's willingness to co-operate in maintaining good relations.

\* \* \*

Expressing their satisfaction with the results achieved by the labour-management committee operating in their plant, management and labour at Appleford Paper Products Ltd. in Hamilton, Ont., have made statements on the benefits to be gained through joint consultation.

"We of the LMPC labour group feel that this organization has improved relations between management and labour. It is also evident that we (management and labour) have gone through one of the busiest periods of our history, therefore some projects have had to be set aside for indefinite periods.

"However, we feel that with the complete co-operation and understanding of all, both labour and management, that we can and will go on to better and greater achievements in the future," said Mel Needham, chairman of Local 540, Printing Specialists and Paper Products Union.

Manager of Manufacturing A. Hassan had the following, in part, to say about the committee:—

"Since the first organizational meeting was held in our plant, management has been keenly interested in the success of our LMPC as we fully realize that if our company and its employees are to prosper, there must be complete co-operation between management and labour..."

Establishment of Labour-Management Production Committees (LMPCs) is encouraged and assisted by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Labour. In addition to field representatives located in key industrial centres, who are available to help both managements and trade unions set up LMPCs, the Service provides publicity aids in the form of booklets, films and posters.



# Industrial Relations and Conciliation

## Certification and Other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board held its January meetings on January 31 and February 1. The Board issued six certificates designating bargaining agents, rejected one application for certification, and issued an order clarifying the scope of a certificate previously granted. During the month, the Board received five applications for certification.

### Applications for Certification Granted

1. General Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 979 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, on behalf of a unit of employees of Security Storage Company, Limited, Winnipeg, employed in the Company's highway freight department at Winnipeg and Regina (L.G., Jan., p. 76).

2. International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, on behalf of a unit of employees of Cape Breton Broadcasters Limited engaged in the operation of Radio Stations CJCB and CJCX at Sydney, N.S. (L.G., Jan., p. 76).

3. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, on behalf of a unit of employees of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., New York, N.Y., employed at various locations in Canada (L.G., Feb., p. 179).

4. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 880, on behalf of a unit of employees of the Canadian Transit Company, Windsor, Ont., employed in the operation and maintenance of the Ambassador Bridge, between Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. (L.G., Feb., p. 179).

5. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local Union 271, on behalf of a unit of sheet metal workers employed by Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart Limited on Project No. 572 in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories (L.G., Feb., p. 179).

6. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on behalf of a unit of engine watchmen employed at Whitehorse, Y.T., by The British Yukon Railway Company (*see below*).

### Application for Certification Rejected

National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, applicant, and Radio Saint Boniface Limitée (CKSB), St. Boniface, Man., respondent. The application was rejected because it was not supported by a majority of the employees affected in the representation vote ordered by the Board (L.G., Feb., p. 179).

### Decision Reviewed

At the request of the respondent company, the Board clarified the scope of the certificate issued in 1951 to the Canadian Air Line Flight Attendants' Association covering a unit of stewardesses and similar personnel employed by the Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited (L.G., Jan., p. 76).

The Board issued an order amending the certificate granted in 1951, clarifying the scope of the unit by certifying the trade union as the bargaining agent for stewardesses and other classifications who may perform similar functions, including both Canadian and foreign nationals, employed by the company on flights extending from Canada to foreign points and on flights extending to Canada from foreign points, excluding stewardess personnel employed wholly outside Canada.

### Applications for Certification Received

1. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on behalf of a unit of engine watchmen employed at Whitehorse, Y.T., by The British Yukon Railway Company (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe) (*see above*).

2. United Steelworkers of America, on behalf of a unit of employees of Algoma Uranium Mines Limited, Algoma Mills, Ont. (Investigating Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

3. Canadian National Railway Hotel Employees, Local Division No. 93 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union, on behalf

This section covers proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

of employees of the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, Alta. (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

4. International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, on behalf of a unit of employees of Algoma Uranium Mines Limited, Algoma Mills, Ont. (Investigating Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

5. International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, Local 92, on behalf of a unit of labourers employed by Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart Limited on Project No. 572 in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

## Conciliation and Other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour

### Conciliation Officers Appointed

During January, the Minister appointed conciliation officers to deal with the following disputes:—

1. Association of Lake Carriers (Canada Steamship Lines Limited, Colonial Steamships Limited, N. M. Paterson & Sons Limited, Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence

### Scope and Administration of Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board in matters under the Act involving the board.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until superseded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944. Decisions, orders and certifications given under the Wartime Regulations by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the Act.

The Act applies to industries within federal jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the federal Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of conciliation officers, conciliation boards, and Industrial Inquiry Commissions concerning complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and for applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to

the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the Regulations made under the Act, and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. The territory of two officers resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; two officers stationed in Winnipeg cover the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; three officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; three officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec, and a total of three officers resident in Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's represent the Department in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.



Transportation Company Limited, Hall Corporation of Canada, Mohawk Navigation Company Limited, and Beaconsfield Steamships Limited) and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

2. Holden Sand and Gravel, Limited, Toronto, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

3. Guy Tombs Marine Services Limited and Davie Transportation Limited, Montreal, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: R. Trépanier).

### **Settlements Reported by Conciliation Officers**

1. Ottawa Transportation Commission and Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division No. 279 (Conciliation Officer: Bernard Wilson) (L.G., Jan., p. 77).

2. Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Saint John, N.B., and International Longshoremen's Association, Local 273 (Conciliation Officer: H. R. Pettigrove) (L.G., Jan., p. 77).

3. Atlantic Broadcasters Limited (Radio Station CJFX), Antigonish, N.S., and International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada

(Conciliation Officer: D. T. Cochrane) (L.G., Feb., p. 180).

4. Dominion Coal Co. Ltd., A. T. O'Leary & Co., S. Cunard & Co. Ltd., and R. E. Archibald Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S., and International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 1546 (Conciliation Officer: D. T. Cochrane) (L.G., Feb., p. 180).

### **Conciliation Board Fully Constituted**

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in December to deal with matters in dispute between the Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, N.S. (Canadian National Hotels Limited) and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union, Local 662 (L.G., Feb., p. 180), was fully constituted in January with the appointment of A. M. MacIntosh of New Glasgow, N.S., as Chairman. Mr. MacIntosh was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, F. D. Smith, Q.C., and Harold A. Shea, both of Halifax, N.S., who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and of the union, respectively.

### **Settlement Following Board Procedure**

Eastern Canada Stevedoring Company Limited, Halifax, N.S., and Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (L.G., Aug. 1955, p. 948).

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## **Same Union May Bargain for Office, Plant Employees—OLRB**

Except in special circumstances, the same trade union, "whether it be an international or a local of an international, may be certified as bargaining agent for an appropriate bargaining unit of office employees as well as for a bargaining unit consisting of other employees of the same employer," according to a recent decision of the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

The decision was given in connection with an application of the United Steelworkers of America for certification as bargaining agent for certain employees of Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., St. Thomas, Ont. One member of the board dissented from the majority decision.

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## **Collective Agreements**

*(Continued from page 295)*

### **Industrial Standards Acts, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan**

During December and January two new schedules were made obligatory under Industrial Standards Acts.

In New Brunswick, a new schedule for electrical workers in the Saint John-Lancaster Zone increased the minimum wage rate by 6 cents per hour for work performed during the regular working hours and by 7 cents per hour for work performed outside regular hours. The new rates are now \$1.63 and \$1.74 per hour respectively. All other provisions remain unchanged.

In Saskatchewan, a new schedule for painters in the Moose Jaw Zone provides for overtime pay at time and one-half for all work outside of normal working hours. Wages are increased by 5 cents per hour for painters, decorators and paperhangers, making the new rate \$1.65 per hour (\$1.75 for spray painters). The 5-cent differential for shift work and the 15 cents for hazardous work formerly provided for are no longer included in the schedule.

# Collective Agreements

## Number of Workers Affected by Collective Agreements, Canada, 1954-II

More than 40% of workers covered by collective agreements in 1955 (those covered only by decrees under Quebec Collective Agreement Act and by interprovincial agreements excluded) were found in Ontario

Collective agreements affected 1,515,010 workers in Canada in 1954 (L.G., Jan., p. 78). Included in this number were 166,296 workers covered only by decrees under the Collective Agreement Act of the province of Quebec; this article deals with the 1,348,714 that remain when those workers are deducted from the total.

Disregarding 237,209 workers covered by collective agreements interprovincial in scope, more than 40 per cent of the workers were located in the most heavily populated and highly industrialized province of Ontario (Table 1). A further 26 per cent were in industries located in the province of Quebec. As previously noted, this percentage does not include persons affected only by decrees issued under the Collective Agreement Act, many of whom are employed in construction. This accounts for the comparatively small number of workers shown to be covered in that industry in Quebec province. Approximately 15 per cent of the workers were in British Columbia and lesser proportions were located in industries of the prairie and the maritime regions.

Of the 237,000 workers covered by agreements of interprovincial scope, in which the number of employees in each region cannot be determined, most are railway workers or employees in other forms of interprovincial transportation and communication. In manufacturing, agreements in the meat packing industry commonly apply to plants in more than one province. Other industries in which some agreements are interprovincial in scope include coal mining in the western provinces, chain food stores in retail trade, and construction.

The concentration of workers covered by collective agreements in the manufacturing industries in Ontario and Quebec is considerably greater than for industry as a whole (Table 2). Ontario accounted for more than 45 per cent of the workers covered; Quebec, for more than 30 per cent; British Columbia, for 10 per cent; and the other two regions for lesser proportions.

Among the manufacturing industries, Ontario accounted for the largest number

The first article on the number of workers affected by collective agreements in Canada in 1954 (L.G., Jan., p. 78) dealt with the industrial distribution of the workers covered. The article on these pages deals with additional aspects: regional distribution, union affiliation, duration of agreements, and size of bargaining units.

of workers under agreement in such industries as iron and steel products, rubber products, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal products, and electrical apparatus and supplies. In the tobacco and tobacco products, textile, and clothing industries, the largest number of workers were in Quebec province. Most of the workers covered in the wood products industry were in British Columbia.

The numbers of workers included in collective bargaining units in the various provinces were little changed between 1953 and 1954. As the following tabulation shows, the figures were slightly higher in 1954 for Quebec, the three Prairie Provinces, and New Brunswick, slightly lower in the other provinces:

Province	Number of Workers Under Collective Agreements	
	1953	1954
Newfoundland.....	32,619	31,802
Nova Scotia.....	39,125	36,822
Prince Edward Island.....	749	496
New Brunswick.....	17,587	19,132
Quebec.....	286,495*	290,377*
Ontario.....	483,273	456,045
Manitoba.....	38,422	42,467
Saskatchewan.....	22,982	24,611
Alberta.....	38,017	39,609
British Columbia.....	170,951	168,444
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	1,009	1,700
More than one province.....	244,207	237,209
Total.....	1,375,436*	1,348,714*

\*An additional 162,887 in 1953 and 166,296 in 1954 were covered only by agreements extended under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec.



## Union Affiliation

Most of the collective agreements were negotiated on behalf of workers by international and national unions affiliated with a central labour congress. Unions affiliated with the TLC or the CCL represented 43 per cent and 27 per cent respectively of the workers. In Quebec, a substantial proportion of the workers subject to collective agreements were represented by affiliates of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

Affiliation of Union	Number of Workers Under Agreement
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	581,202
AFL and TLC.....	520,819
TLC only.....	60,383
Canadian Congress of Labour.....	370,109
CIO and CCL.....	271,856
CCL.....	98,253
Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.....	91,571
American Federation of Labor only.....	14,910
Congress of Industrial Organizations only.....	2,712
International railway brotherhoods.....	33,247
Other unaffiliated international, national or regional unions.....	160,300
Unaffiliated local unions.....	94,663
Total.....	1,348,714

## Term of Agreements

Agreements covering approximately two-thirds of the 1,348,714 workers were to be in effect for a period of less than two years—as a rule, one year. Two-year agreements had been bargained for slightly more than one-quarter of the total. The remainder were to be in effect for a period exceeding two years.

## Size of Bargaining Units

The collective agreements cover from as few as six to as many as 15,000 employees. Although most of the bargaining units have fewer than 500 workers, almost one-half of the workers covered are in bargaining units of 1,000 or more employees, as the following tabulation shows:

Size of Bargaining Units	Number of Workers Covered
Fewer than 100 employees.....	162,105
100 and under 300 employees.....	234,582
300 and under 500 employees.....	134,833
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	174,516
1,000 and more employees.....	642,215
Not known.....	463
Total.....	1,348,714

**TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF WORKERS UNDER COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS, BY INDUSTRY AND BY REGION, 1954**

Industry	Canada	Maritimes	*Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia, Yukon and N.W.T.	Inter-provincial **
Agriculture.....	65				65		
Forestry.....	60,431	13,878	10,092	20,226	23	16,212	
Fishing.....	7,900					7,900	
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells.....	64,904	16,038	11,254	20,626	4,200	6,436	6,350
Manufacturing.....	628,578	30,084	200,141	292,316	30,713	62,765	12,559
Construction.....	99,768	6,288	4,192	43,328	19,142	23,347	3,471
Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	296,541	14,684	18,427	20,595	14,775	20,760	207,300
Public Utility Operation.....	29,473	1,864	5,697	16,202	3,732	1,978	
Trade.....	53,966	2,204	12,959	12,904	7,254	11,116	7,529
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	1,566		742	255	341	228	
Service.....	105,522	3,212	26,873	29,593	26,442	19,402	
Total—All Industries.....	1,348,714	88,252	290,377	456,045	106,687	170,144	237,209

\* Excludes 166,296 workers covered only by Quebec's Collective Agreement Act.

\*\*Agreements covering more than one province and where the number of employees in each province is not ascertainable.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF WORKERS UNDER COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN  
THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, BY REGION, 1954**

Industry	Canada	Maritimes	*Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia, Yukon and N.W.T.	Inter- provincial **
Food and Beverages.....	66,643	4,863	12,742	19,561	8,004	10,064	11,409
Tobacco and Tobacco Products...	5,886		5,558	323			
Rubber Products.....	13,796		4,321	9,475			
Leather Products.....	12,028	60	6,239	5,374	152	203	
Textiles (except clothing).....	35,297	761	21,447	12,703	18	368	
Clothing (Textile and Fur).....	51,701	303	29,763	15,489	5,200	946	
Wood Products.....	47,640	1,351	8,759	10,520	2,052	26,958	
Paper Products.....	63,568	8,216	26,247	22,039	1,000	6,066	
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	21,596	478	6,358	8,958	1,891	2,761	1,150
Iron and Steel Products.....	97,945	6,126	20,509	63,694	3,922	3,694	
Transportation Equipment.....	83,577	6,099	16,836	53,672	1,775	5,195	
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	34,219	419	11,953	17,584	1,098	3,165	
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies...	43,750	46	15,155	27,775	447	327	
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	16,718	715	5,242	8,252	1,841	668	
Products of Petroleum and Coal...	8,887	435	2,353	3,365	1,980	754	
Chemical Products.....	19,340	201	6,605	9,799	1,323	1,412	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing In- dustries.....	5,987	11	2,054	3,728	10	184	
<b>Total—All Manufacturing...</b>	<b>628,578</b>	<b>30,984</b>	<b>200,141</b>	<b>292,316</b>	<b>30,713</b>	<b>62,765</b>	<b>12,559</b>

\*Excludes 50,346 workers covered only by Quebec's Collective Agreement Act.

\*\*Agreements covering more than one province and where the number of workers in each province is not ascertainable.

## Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

Under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec, Orders in Council during December 1955 and January 1956 made binding a number of changes in wage rates, hours, overtime, vacations with pay and paid holidays.

In the construction industry in the Quebec region, references to the ornamental iron and bronze workers are deleted and a new section deals with ornamental and utility metal workers in the construction industry, in which rates in Zone 1 for mechanics and blacksmiths are \$1.50 per hour, junior journeymen \$1.40 and labourers \$1.20, with lower rates in the other zones.

In the construction industry in the Sorel region, most minimum rates have been increased by 10 cents per hour in both zones. New rates in Zone 1 include \$1.70 for bricklayers and plasterers, \$1.50 for plumbers and carpenters. Employees doing night work are now paid a differential of 5 cents per hour. Formerly, employees engaged in construction projects carried out in Zone 2 and amounting to \$50,000 or more, including wages and material, were paid the rates established for Zone 1. This minimum amount has now been amended to \$25,000.

In the trucking industry on the Island of Montreal, a new wage schedule provides for service increases, one increase after three months' employment instead of two increases after two and six months as was the case previously. For each class of work the starting rate was increased by 5 cents an hour and the job rate (now after three months' employment) by 11 cents. The latter rates include \$1.24 for chauffeur semi-trailer, \$1.19 for chauffeur, 99 cents for general helpers. Provisions are made for an additional increase of 6 cents per hour on October 1, 1956, and a further increase of 6 cents on October 1, 1957; these increases do not apply to junior helpers.

In the metal trades industry in the Quebec region, wage rates were increased by 2 cents an hour, and a new zone formed comprising territory outside Zone 1 but within 15 miles of the city of Quebec, in which hours are the same but wage rates are 2 to 3 cents per hour higher than in the outer zone. The number of paid statutory holidays is increased from two to three per year. A second week of vacation with pay is now provided for employees with ten years' service.

(Continued on page 292)



## Legal Decision Affecting Labour

Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island finds that town of Summerside and its employees not subject to Trade Union Act; but does not accept as valid a contention that trade unions are illegal in the province

Mr. Justice Tweedy of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, dealing with two questions of law which were referred to him for determination in the course of *mandamus* proceedings, held in an opinion given on November 25, 1955, that because of its special Act of incorporation the town of Summerside and its employees are not subject to the Trade Union Act of the Province, which requires an employer to recognize and bargain with a trade union representing his employees. He did not accept as valid a contention that trade unions are illegal in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Justice Tweedy reviewed the events that preceded the referral to him of these two points of law. On January 31, 1955, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1432, applied to the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island for an order compelling the town of Summerside to comply with the provisions of Section 3 of the Trade Union Act and to recognize and bargain collectively with the members of the union representing the majority choice of the employees in the town's electric light and power department who were eligible for membership in the union. The Provincial Secretary, under the provision of the Act, had certified the union as the bargaining agent for such employees; when the defendant was notified to this effect by the duly chosen officers of the union and requested to bargain it had neglected and refused to do so. The relevant sections of the Trade Union Act read as follows:

3. (1) Employees may bargain collectively with their employer or employers and members of a trade union may conduct such bargaining through the trade union and through the duly chosen officers of such trade union. Every employer shall recognize and bargain collectively with the members of a trade union representing the majority choice of the employees eligible for membership in said trade union, when requested so to bargain by the duly chosen officers of said trade union, and any employer refusing so to bargain shall be liable to a fine upon summary conviction of One

Hundred Dollars for each such offence, and in default of payment to thirty days' imprisonment.

16. When, pursuant to Section 15, the Provincial Secretary has determined that a unit of employees is appropriate for collective bargaining, if the Provincial Secretary is satisfied,—

(a) that the majority of the employees in the unit are members in good standing of the trade union, and

(b) that a majority of them have selected the trade union to be a bargaining agent on their behalf:

he may certify the trade union as such bargaining agent.

On February 22, 1955, the union filed a statement of claim giving extensive reasons for its request for the order. The town of Summerside, in its defence filed on March 11, raised certain objections in point of law and, after further pleadings, it was agreed by the plaintiff and the defendant on July 7 that these questions of law should be determined before the main issues of fact were tried.

At the hearing of these various questions of law, Mr. Justice Tweedy stated, two main objections in point of law were stressed: (1) That trade unions are illegal in Prince Edward Island; and (2) Even if the Trade Union Act (*R.S.P.E.I.* 1955, c. 164) should have any force in Prince Edward Island, it cannot apply to the defendant in this case because of its special Act of incorporation.

Dealing first with the claim that the Trade Union Act cannot apply to the town of Summerside because of the Act of the Legislature incorporating it (Town of Summerside Act, 1903 (*P.E.I.*) c. 18 and amendments), Mr. Justice Tweedy quoted the sections of that Act relating to the powers of the Town Council to appoint its officers, define their duties and respective

This section, prepared by the Legislation Branch, reviews labour laws as they are enacted by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, regulations under these laws, and selected court decisions affecting labour.

terms of office, determine their salary, allowance, or other compensation, and to pass and enforce by-laws for the purpose of regulating specified town services and also "to pass a by-law relating to the hiring of servants". By-law 325 provides for the appointment of municipal officers and employees, and By-law 326 deals with the determination of salaries and tenure of employment. It reads as follows:

326. The salaries of the Town Officials, Firemen and all other Employees of the Town shall be such as the Town Council may from time to time determine and fix by resolution and they shall remain in office, during the pleasure of the Council and should any vacancies occur, the Council may appoint others to take their place at any meeting of the Council.

The question to decide, his Lordship said, was whether or not the Trade Union Act, which is a general Act, repeals the Town of Summerside Act, which is a special Act. He then cited two authorities, Craies on Statute Law and Maxwell on Interpretation of Statutes, which state in effect the same principle, that a general later law does not abrogate an earlier special one by mere implication. Both authorities quote Lord Selborne's ruling in *Seward v. Vera Cruz*:

Where there are general words in a later Act capable of reasonable and sensible application without extending them to subjects specially dealt with by earlier legislation, you are not to hold that earlier and special legislation indirectly repealed, altered, or derogated from merely by force of such general words, without any indication of a particular intention to do so.

Maxwell states further that:

In such cases it is presumed to have only general cases in view, and not particular cases which have been already otherwise provided for by the special Act, or, what is the same thing, by a local custom. Having already given its attention to the particular subject and provided for it, the Legislature is reasonably presumed not to intend to alter that special provision by a subsequent general enactment unless that intention be manifested in explicit language, or there be something which shows that the attention of the Legislature had been turned to the special Act, and that the general one was intended to embrace the special cases provided for by the previous one, or there be something in the nature of the general one making it unlikely that an exception was intended as regards the special Act. In the absence of these conditions, the general statute is read as silently excluding from its operation the cases which have been provided for by the special one.

Furthermore, the question of the relationship of employer and employee in the town of Summerside was before the Appeal Court of the Province in the case of

*Larkins v. Town of Summerside* (1928) 4 DLR 841. His Lordship quoted from the reasons for judgment given by Mr. Justice Hazard:

The provision in the Act authorizing the Council to dismiss an officer or servant is the usual one and most necessary one under any circumstances for corporations to have. ... Upon the right of the town council to dismiss at pleasure under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, I have no doubt. ... An appointment is not a contract. The defendants had an absolute power of dismissal under the statute, which they might exercise without assigning cause and without previous notice. There is no hardship under such a provision, for every officer of such a corporation on accepting office is properly assumed to know the conditions attached to the appointment. It is a necessary provision in the case of municipal corporations to enable them to perform their duties to the public satisfaction. If they were bound to assign cause and give a period of notice of dismissal it might lead to the breaking down of a service of which the continuance is essential to the public.

Mr. Justice Tweedy held, therefore, that the Trade Union Act does not and cannot apply to the employees of the town of Summerside in the electric light and power department.

His Lordship then considered the plaintiff's objection in point of law "that trade Unions are illegal in Prince Edward Island". Although considerable labour legislation had been enacted in England since 1855 when the statement of law against combinations of workmen was set forth in *Hilton v. Eckersley*, he pointed out in effect that there was no statute covering trade unions in Prince Edward Island when the Trade Union Act was passed in 1945 and therefore it is generally accepted that at that time "trade unions as they are known today were illegal at common or statute law in Prince Edward Island". In the light of this state of the law, he said, it was necessary to examine the Trade Union Act and seek an explanation of the word "lawful" where it appears in Section 1(c) of the Act, which reads as follows:

1. (c) "Trade Union" means any lawful association, union or organization of employees, whether employed by one employer or by more than one employer, which is formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner the interest of such employees in respect of their employment.

His Lordship then cited various rules relating to the interpretation of the words in a statute. According to Craies on Statute Law,

It is a rule as to the limitation of the meaning of general words used in a statute, that they are to be, if possible, construed so as not to alter the common law. "It



must be remembered that it is a sound rule to construe a statute in conformity with the common law rather than against it, except where or in so far as the statute is plainly intended to alter the course of the common law."

It could then be presumed, His Lordship stated, that the members of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island knew the law at the time they were considering the Trade Union Act. No one would suggest, he said, that the Court could assume a mistake in an Act of Parliament. On the same principle, according to Maxwell, "the Court could not assume that there has been a dereliction of duty on the part of an official of Parliament". The literal construction of the statute, he continued, has, in general, but *prima facie* preference and again cited Maxwell in support of his opinion:

To arrive at the real meaning, it is always necessary to get an exact conception of the aim, scope, and object of the whole Act; to consider, according to Lord Coke: 1. What was the law before the Act was passed; 2. What was the mischief or defect for which the law had not provided; 3. What remedy Parliament has appointed; and 4. The reason of the remedy...

The true meaning of any passage, it is said, is to be found not merely in the words of that passage, but in comparing it with other parts of the law, ascertaining also what were the circumstances with reference

to which the words were used, and what was the object appearing from those circumstances which the Legislature had in view...

The words of a statute, when there is a doubt about their meaning, are to be understood in the sense in which they best harmonize with the subject of the enactment and the object which the Legislature has in view. Their meaning is found not so much in a strictly grammatical or etymological propriety of language, nor even in its popular use, as in the subject or in the occasion on which they are used, and the object to be obtained.

After applying these rules and considering the cases on them, His Lordship said that he was not convinced that the word "lawful" used in Section 1(c) of the Trade Union Act does not mean "lawful" *within the meaning of the Act or by reason of the passing of the Act*, or that the Act was not as valid as if the Legislature had used the words employed by the Federal Trade Unions Act, Section 2:

In this Act, "trade union" means such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, as would, but for this Act, have been deemed to be an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade.

*International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1432, v. Summerside* (1956) 1 DLR 83.

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## Recent Regulations under Provincial Legislation

New Brunswick issues first regulations for metalliferous mines, and British Columbia, first regulations for vehicles on industrial roads

Comprehensive regulations in New Brunswick for the protection of workmen in metal mines and quarries include provision for annual medical examinations for workmen in dust exposure occupations as well as a large body of rules for the prevention of accidents. A minimum age of 18 years was set for employment underground, and of 16 years for any employment in or about a mine or quarry.

Vehicles operated on industrial roads in British Columbia are subject to new regulations under the Industrial Transportation Act, and drivers of vehicles using such roads will require licences.

Other new safety measures are rules added to the General Accident Prevention

Regulations of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board governing temporary passenger hoists on construction projects and new requirements regarding the installation of L.P. gas equipment applicable to distributors in Saskatchewan.

Regulations under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act set out a course of study for apprentice masons and bricklayers to be followed both during the period of instruction at the Provincial Institute of Trades and on the job with the employer.

Other regulations deal with licensing of welders in British Columbia and Alberta, and an amendment to the schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is paid in British Columbia.

## Alberta Welding Act

Recent regulations under the Welding Act (L.G., Jan., p. 92) dealing with certificates of proficiency for welders have been amended by O.C. 1663-55, gazetted January 14.

The welding regulations issued last November recognized certificates of proficiency under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act in a trade where welding constitutes a skill required in the performance of that trade but the regulations also stipulated that these certificates authorized the tradesmen to do welding in that trade only. Under the amendment, the only certificate of proficiency for a particular trade issued under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act that will be recognized as a certificate of proficiency under the Welding Act is a certificate of proficiency in the trade of auto body mechanic. It provides, further, that this certificate authorizes the holder to do welding in the trade of auto body mechanic only.

## British Columbia Boiler and Pressure-Vessel Act

Regulations under the Boiler and Pressure-Vessel Act were amended by the addition of a new section on the certification of welders on gas pipelines which was approved by O.C. 67, gazetted January 19. Regulations issued in February 1954 (L.G., 1954, p. 564) provided that no person may do any welding on any steam boiler, hot-water or pressure vessel or weld any steam, gas, or refrigeration piping unless he is the holder of a valid welder's certificate of the appropriate class. No certification procedure had been set out, however, until this amendment was issued.

The regulations now provide that no person is to do welding on piping which is used or intended for use in the transmission of gas at a pressure exceeding 15 p.s.i. unless he is the holder of a valid "A" certificate of qualification for pipe welding. This certificate will be issued to experienced welders who have passed a trade test.

To qualify for a certificate, an applicant must first submit an application on the official form to the Chief Inspector of Boilers in the Department of Public Works and pay the prescribed fee. If the Chief Inspector thinks that he has had sufficient training and experience he will be allowed to try a qualification test.

Welder's qualification tests will be held at the Dominion-Provincial Vocational School at Nanaimo, B.C., at a time set by the Chief Inspector and will be

witnessed by an authorized inspector. The tests will conform to the welding procedure used in the fabrication of the gas pipeline by the manufacturers who will have previously registered this procedure with the Department. The welding codes used will be those set out in Section 8 of the American Standard Code for Pressure Piping (A.S.A. B31 1-1955), and Section IX of the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (1953 edition) of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

A candidate who passes the tests will be given a certificate valid for the period stated in the certificate, or until suspended, cancelled or revoked for cause. In either case, the Chief Inspector may request the welder to take a test before a new certificate is issued. A welder who fails the initial tests may take an immediate retest by making two test welds of each type for each position on which he has failed. If he passes, he will be given a certificate; if he fails the retest, he must wait until he has had additional training or experience satisfactory to the Chief Inspector before he may undergo further retests.

## British Columbia Industrial Transportation Act

Regulations under the Industrial Transportation Act respecting drivers and motor-vehicles on industrial roads have been issued by the Minister of Railways. Industrial roads are not covered by legislation dealing with safety on public highways.

As transportation by truck of natural resources material, machinery and personnel is increasing, particularly in the logging industry, the Industrial Transportation Act was passed last year to ensure greater control of industrial roads and promote the safety of drivers and workmen. The Minister of Railways was authorized to make rules to supplement the provisions of the Act, which was proclaimed in force November 10, 1955. These regulations, dealing with responsibilities of owners and drivers, inspections, licensing of drivers, and safety requirements, which were approved by Order in Council Certificate No. 1, became effective January 1, 1956. The Order in Council approving the regulations, which are the first to be issued for industrial roads, was gazetted January 5.

For the purpose of these regulations, an industrial road means a road for the transportation of natural resources, raw or manufactured, or the transportation of machinery, materials or personnel by means of motor vehicles, and includes all bridges, wharves, log-dumps and works forming a



part of the road. The regulations do not apply to: a public road; a privately owned road used by a farmer or resident for his own purposes; roads used exclusively for the construction and maintenance of electric power lines, telephone lines or pipelines; roads within manufacturing plants, underground or open-pit mines, industrial sites, storage yards, airports and construction sites; unsurfaced roads of a temporary nature over which construction materials and supplies are moved, or logs are dragged; a temporary road used to reach sources of material or parts of a construction project, or for fire protection in timbered areas, or access to mining claims.

### **Inspection of Vehicles**

Every company owning or operating any industrial road, as well as the owners of all vehicles used on the road, will be held responsible for the equipment under its control. Every truck, truck and trailer, and crew car must be inspected by competent company personnel before being put into service. The company official in charge at each point where repairs are done will be held responsible for the inspection and repair of all equipment under his jurisdiction. He must see that all defects disclosed on inspection are properly repaired before the equipment is put back into service.

The company must maintain a common log book in which details of inspections and repairs are to be recorded. Inspectors of the Department will examine the log books from time to time, and records for the previous 12 months must be produced on request. The Minister may also order a log book produced at an inquiry or Court of Law if he considers it necessary.

The inspectors may also examine vehicles and equipment, and may order a defective vehicle out of service. The person owning or operating such a vehicle must not use it until the repairs recommended by the inspector have been made.

### **Duties of Drivers**

Drivers also have certain specific responsibilities. A driver must examine his equipment before starting work each day, and must report any defect to his immediate supervisor or other authorized person. If no action is received from the company he must notify the inspector. Among the driving rules are the requirements that signals must be given and returned before backing into a loading works, and care must be taken when crossing public highways. Unless a regular watchman is on duty, the driver of a crew car must stop

before a railway crossing and must not proceed until the crossing is clear of trains in both directions.

### **Licensing of Drivers**

All drivers must have either a certificate or a permit to drive on industrial roads. The driver of a motor vehicle equipped with air brakes must be the holder of a certificate of competency as an "air-equipped truck operator," signed by the Minister, or the holder of a temporary permit to drive an air-equipped truck. If the certified driver is absent due to illness or other cause and a qualified replacement is not available, then a substitute may be hired for 30 days. After that a temporary permit must be obtained from the Chief Inspector.

The driver of a motor vehicle or crew car that is not air-equipped must be the holder of a certificate of competency as an "air-equipped truck operator," or the holder of a temporary permit to drive an air-equipped truck, or the holder of a valid driver's or chauffeur's licence of the class required to drive a similar vehicle on a public highway.

An applicant for an air-equipped truck operator's certificate must apply to the Chief Inspector enclosing a letter from the management of a company operating equipment of the kind for which certification is desired. He must also submit either a valid class "A" British Columbia chauffeur's licence or a doctor's certificate or other medical proof that his vision, hearing, physical condition and reactions are such that he would be eligible for a class "A" chauffeur's licence under the Motor Vehicle Act. Any restriction on a driver's licence issued under the Motor Vehicle Act will also apply. If the application is accepted he must pass an examination set by the Chief Inspector which will include both oral and written questions. He may also have to take a road test. The Chief Inspector may then issue a certificate signed by the Minister. The certificate is valid during good conduct or fitness to drive but may be suspended, marked or revoked by the Minister for negligence or for refusal to comply with the regulations.

A certified driver will also be given an identification card signed by the Chief Inspector stating that he has qualified by examination and is physically fit to drive. This identification card is valid for five years from date of issue but may be renewed. When applying for an extension, the driver must submit up-to-date medical evidence of his physical fitness to drive. If satisfied, the Chief Inspector will issue a new card valid for another five years.

A company may engage any suitable employee as a student driver on any of its own vehicles on its own roads for a period of 30 days. The employee must have a valid driver's licence under the Motor Vehicle Act and must also have medical proof that he is physically fit to drive the vehicle upon which he is being trained. He must also be accompanied by a certified driver until he is sufficiently trained. Upon application in writing by the company, the Chief Inspector may also issue a temporary permit to a sufficiently qualified employee to act as driver for a period of 60 days.

Under certain conditions, a company operating in remote parts of the province where inspectors do not call regularly may conduct examinations for qualifying its own employees to drive on its own roads. The company examiner must be familiar with safe driving practices with respect to air brakes and truck operations, and the Chief Inspector must approve the examination and also see the papers after they have been marked. The Chief Inspector may issue a special temporary permit to an employee who has passed the company test. The permit will be good for 12 months from date of issue, and may be renewed for another 12-month period if the holder is still physically fit.

### **Safety Requirements**

Vehicles used on industrial roads have to meet certain standards. The air or power brake system on all vehicles has to be approved by the Department. Unless the Chief Inspector has ruled otherwise, every rubber-tired tractor-trailer unit with a load capacity exceeding 15 tons and every logging tractor-trailer unit with bunks eight feet and over ordered after December 31, 1955, and every such unit in service after December 31, 1956, must be equipped and maintained with air brakes in accordance with the regulations. All new air-equipped trailers ordered after December 31, 1955, and all air-equipped trailers in operation after December 31, 1956, must also have an approved means to protect at least 50 per cent of the total braking power in case any booster-hose or brake-chamber appurtenance ruptures or develops a leak.

Vehicles purchased after December 31, 1955, and used on industrial roads must have "safety glass" in the windshields, doors and windows. When glass is replaced in any vehicle it must be with "safety glass". However, safety glass of the heat-treated or case-hardened type is not to be used on windshields.

For vehicles used in logging operations, some safety provisions are set out in these

regulations and the motor-truck logging provisions of the General Accident Prevention Regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board also apply. Every tractor vehicle equipped to haul logs on a trailer or semi-trailer must be fitted with a substantial bulkhead at least six inches wider and higher than the cab unless water tanks of sufficient size and strength are used instead. Bunks are to be of a suitable type and a non-slip material must be put on the steps of trucks, buses and crew cars.

A number of safety practices are to be observed with respect to crew cars. Every day a crew car is used for carrying passengers or men, the steering gear, brake system and tires must be checked by a competent person. Crew cars are to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and a first aid kit is to be carried at all times. Explosives, gasoline, saws, power-saws, axes or other dangerous goods must not be placed in crew cars carrying passengers or workmen; other materials may be carried only when placed in latched containers securely fastened to the floor.

The regulations also contain provisions regarding bridges on industrial roads. All bridges and structures are to be constructed to accommodate safely all loadings encountered. Bridges are to be inspected regularly and when there is flood danger all footings and spans likely to be affected are to be examined every day before traffic is allowed to pass. An abandoned bridge is to be blocked.

The Minister may make other rules to ensure safety on industrial roads. He may order caution signs or additional turnouts or passing sidings if he considers them necessary. He may also order that a dispatch system be installed.

If an accident resulting in serious injury or death occurs, the company owning or operating the road must immediately notify the Chief Inspector who may investigate. If it is alleged that the accident has been caused by the negligence or incompetence of a driver, the Chief Inspector may hold an inquiry along judicial lines, after which he will report to the Minister.

Any ruling or decision of an inspector may be appealed to the Chief Inspector and from him to the Minister, whose decision is final.

## **British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act**

### **Schedule of Industrial Diseases**

The Workmen's Compensation Board, in a regulation gazetted January 26, has added infection by *staphylococcus aureus*, a specific type of skin infection, to the Schedule of Industrial Diseases under the



Workmen's Compensation Act. Effective December 1, 1954, the regulation covers any employment under Part I of the Act where there is contact with staphylococcus aureus infection or staphylococcus aureus infected material, including employment in any of the following: a hospital, private hospital, nursing home, sanatorium, clinic or any branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses; any prison hospital unit of the Province of British Columbia; any public health unit of the Government of British Columbia, the University of British Columbia, any municipality or any school board; any place where the work performed by a social welfare worker employed by the province or the municipality is similar to that done in any public health unit; the British Columbia Medical Research Institute or the Department of Bacteriology of the University of British Columbia.

### **Accident-prevention Regulations**

In an order effective January 1, 1956, and gazetted January 26, the Workmen's Compensation Board repealed Accident-prevention Regulation 295 dealing with hoists for carrying workmen and substituted a new, more detailed regulation designed to allow for the use of equipment which will safely transport men to work areas on high structures such as buildings, dams and similar structures during the course of construction.

Before the new regulation was adopted, workmen were not permitted to ride on a material hoist, construction hoist, or other elevating equipment except as provided in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act or the Factories Act. Under the new regulation, temporary hoisting equipment may be used to transport workmen if certain requirements are met. Rules are set out for the strength of the structure, for prevention of overloading, and for safe operation. An employer may not operate a temporary hoist unless leave to do so is obtained from the Board. Written application to operate such a hoist is to be received at the Board offices at least a week prior to the intended commencement of operation.

The new regulation was made following a hearing by the Board in Vancouver last November 25.

### **New Brunswick Mining Act**

Regulations under the Mining Act authorized by O.C. 55-829 governing the operation of metal mines and quarries were gazetted December 7. The regulations, which are the first to be issued in the province for metalliferous mines, and which

contain many provisions similar to those in the Nova Scotia Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Act, 1951 (L.G., 1951, pp. 990-993), were considered necessary because mining activity has increased in recent years and new discoveries, especially in the Bathurst area, point to the eventual establishment of a large-scale base metals industry. Regulations governing coal mines in the province have been in effect for many years.

The regulations are in five parts. Part I deals with interpretation, Part II with powers and duties, and Part III with general rules. Part IV contains regulations governing the installation of electrical equipment, and Part V deals with supplemental offences and penalties. Summarized below are the main provisions regarding powers and duties, conditions of employment, construction requirements, equipment, safety, quarries, metallurgical works and electricity.

### **Interpretation**

The regulations apply to mines and quarries, and define a mine as an opening or excavation in or working of the ground for the purpose of mining, opening up, developing or proving any mineral or mineral-bearing substance except coal or an ore-body, mineral deposit, rock, stratum, earth, clay, sand or gravel or place where mining other than coal mining may be carried on. A quarry is any opening or excavation in the ground for the purpose of searching for or removing earth, clay, sand, gravel, rock, building-stone, limestone, marble, gypsum or marl or any place or operation classified by the Chief Inspector as a quarry. All works, machinery, plants, buildings and premises below or above ground belonging to or used in connection with a mine or quarry are also considered part of the mine or quarry.

### **Powers and Duties**

In New Brunswick, the inspector has much the same powers and duties as in other provinces. He must inspect every mine and metallurgical works within his jurisdiction as often as his duties permit or circumstances require. If he discovers anything that would endanger the safety of any person in or about a mine, he must notify the owner, agent or manager in writing and give instructions as to how to remedy the matter. If he considers that any delay might be dangerous, the inspector may close the mine or stop work until the situation has been remedied. When such an order is issued, the inspector

must send the Chief Inspector a complete report of his findings and justify his instructions.

The owner of a working mine is required to appoint a manager, and he or his agent must provide the manager with all the facilities needed to comply with the regulations. On or about January 15 each year, the owner or agent must send to the Department of Lands and Mines a correct return for the preceding calendar year showing, in addition to statistics as to the quantity and value of minerals, the following information on employment: the number of persons employed below ground, the number of persons on the surface, classification of workers, hours of labour, average rate of wages of each class, and total amount of wages paid during the year.

The manager is responsible for the control, management and direction of the mine or works. Whenever he has to be away, he must appoint some suitable person or persons to assume the responsibility for the mine or works during his absence. The manager must take all necessary and reasonable measures to enforce the regulations and to ensure that every employee and every foreman, shift boss, mine captain and department head assumes his share of the responsibility. The manager may also make rules for the maintenance of order and discipline and the prevention of accidents so long as they are not inconsistent with the regulations or with special instructions given by the inspector. Such rules, however, must be submitted to the Chief Inspector, who will send them to the Minister for approval. If approved, the rules must be posted in a conspicuous place for 14 days before they take effect.

Some duties are the responsibility of either the owner, the agent or the manager. Whenever an accident resulting in death or serious injury to an employee occurs in or about a mine or metallurgical works, the Chief Inspector must be notified by telephone, telegraph, or messenger if any such means of communication is available. In addition, a detailed written report must be mailed to the inspector and Chief Inspector within 24 hours of the accident. If an injured person dies later, the owner or agent or manager must notify the inspector and Chief Inspector 24 hours after he has been informed of the death. An accident resulting in seven days' loss of work must also be reported to the inspector and Chief Inspector.

Written notice of other dangerous or unusual occurrences must be mailed to the inspector within 24 hours. These include

occurrences involving overwinding of a cage, skip or bucket; breaking of a rope used for hoisting men; inrush of water; fire underground; and premature or unexpected explosion of explosives or gas.

The inspector must be notified immediately after work has commenced for the opening of a new mine or the re-opening of an abandoned mine. He must also be notified within 30 days after a mine has been abandoned.

A register showing the name, age, nationality, residence and date of first employment of every employee is to be kept at the mine office. An accurate, up-to-date plan of the workings of the mine must also be kept if requested by the inspector.

Employees, on their part, are expected to wear and use all protective equipment issued to them and carry out their duties in accordance with the regulations applicable to the work in which they are engaged.

### Conditions of Employment

No girl or woman may be employed in or about any mine except in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity. Male employees have to meet certain requirements as to age, language, and health.

The employment of males under 16 years about a mine is forbidden, and the employment of males under 18 years below ground in a mine or quarry is also prohibited. No person under 18 years is to be allowed to be in charge of a hoist of any kind, or to operate machinery except under the direct supervision of an experienced operator. No person under 21 years is to be allowed to operate a power-driven crane or an elevator or hoisting engine in buildings composing the surface plant of a mine. To be in charge of any hoist at any shaft or winze in which men are handled, a person must be at least 21, and, in the opinion of the inspector, must have had adequate experience on a reversing hoist.

Every person who is exclusively engaged in supervising the work of other men must be able to give, receive, read and write orders in the English language. Every person in charge as a deckman, caretender, skiptender or hoistman must have a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to carry out his duties in a thoroughly safe manner.

A medical examination is required for every person employed in a dust exposure occupation for more than 50 hours in each calendar month. No person is to be employed to work among workers exposed to silica dust without a valid certificate of



fitness, but employers have 90 days to secure such a certificate for a newly-hired employee. The certificate is good for 12 months from date of issue, and on request must be delivered to the manager or superintendent and left in his custody until termination of employment.

Unless exempted by the Workmen's Compensation Board, every employee whose employment takes him into a mine or into an ore or rock-crushing operation of any mine, other than an operation where the ore or rock is crushed in water or in a chemical solution, must be examined at least once in every 12 months by a physician selected by the employer. The medical examination is at the expense of the employer and must include a chest X-ray. If upon examination the physician finds that the workman has a disease of the respiratory organs and his condition is such that he might endanger the health of other workers exposed to silica dust, he must immediately notify the employer and the Workmen's Compensation Board of his findings. Upon receipt of the notice, the employer must terminate the employment and give the employee one week's pay in lieu of notice. If requested, the physician must furnish the workman with a report of his findings. If, on the other hand, the physician finds that the employee is free from disease of the respiratory organs, he will issue the prescribed certificate of fitness to the workman.

The Workmen's Compensation Board will prescribe the nature of the medical examination, the information to be obtained and recorded, and the form of certificate to be issued. It may also make other rules and regulations with respect to medical examinations. Upon request, the physician who examines a workman must furnish the Board with the information and record from which his diagnosis was made. After investigation, the Board may cancel a certificate of fitness given by a physician or it may in its discretion issue a certificate to a workman who has been refused one.

Hoistmen are also required to have medical examinations. No person is to be allowed to operate a hoist at a shaft or winze in which men are handled unless he has been examined by a qualified medical practitioner acceptable to the employer, and has been issued a Hoistman's Medical Certificate testifying that he is mentally and physically fit to discharge his duties. This certificate is valid only for one year from date of issue and must be renewed yearly. It is to be kept on file by the employer and shown to the inspector on request.

The hours of work are limited for all employees except those employed in the office, boarding-house or bunk-house of a mine or metallurgical works. No person is to be employed underground for more than eight hours in 24, including the time he enters the mine until he returns to the surface. Employees working above ground at a mine, quarry or metallurgical works are limited to eight hours in any 24 hours except when it is necessary to work longer hours to make a change of shift. These limitations on hours do not apply, however, when a person has been detained because of an accident or when he is trying to save or protect human life or save property, or to carry out urgent work essential to the continuance of the ordinary working of the mine.

### Construction Requirements

Some of the requirements as to surface arrangements and installations are specifically set out, and other requirements may be imposed at the discretion of the inspector. No permanent buildings may be erected within 50 feet of any closed-in portion of a head-frame or portal-house without the inspector's approval. He must also consent to the building of any magazine and approve the style of the structure, the equipment and the quantity and kind of explosives that may be stored there. The inspector may also order auxiliary exits or the installation of extra fire-doors on adit-tunnels if he considers them necessary for the safety of the employees.

The air in all parts of a mine must contain sufficient oxygen and be free of injurious amounts of noxious impurities. If these conditions cannot be obtained by natural ventilation, approved means of mechanical ventilation must be provided and kept in operation until the workings have been abandoned or satisfactory natural ventilation has been brought about.

Shafts must be properly timbered and concreted, and the collar made secure in a manner approved by the inspector. The top of every shaft must be securely fenced and protected by a gate or bar. Shafts must also be provided with suitable footways and ladderways, and except during shaft sinking operations, whenever a shaft exceeds 300 feet in vertical depth a suitable shaft conveyance must be provided for transporting persons in the shaft.

The requirements for ladders and ladderways are set out in some detail. During sinking operations, if a permanent ladder does not reach the bottom, an auxiliary

ladder must be provided. Suitable stairways, ladderways and platforms must also be maintained whenever men are inspecting appliances about a shaft or winze.

Stairways are to be constructed so that it would be impossible for a person to fall from the top of the foundation landing below. Stairways more than five feet in height must be provided with substantial handrailings. Other dangerous places such as openings in floors, pits, elevated platforms, trap-holes and well-holes are to be fenced off. A platform or staging more than five feet from the floor and used for oiling purposes must also be provided with handrailings.

The requirements for hoist construction to apply in installations where men are allowed to ride include hoist drum specifications as well as regulations regarding brakes, clutches, indicators and other safety devices. In all installations of newly-acquired hoists or modifications of existing hoists designed to increase the hoisting capacity, the drum must not only be a specified diameter but must also have grooving properly machined to fit the rope used. Hoists with plain drums may be used, however, in operations of a temporary nature.

Hoisting engines driven by electric power must be equipped with an auxiliary overwind to prevent the skip being raised in the dumping position. The hoistman is responsible for seeing that the device is in operation when men are being hoisted.

Special precautions have to be taken with hoisting ropes. No hoisting rope is to be used unless it is accompanied by a certificate from the manufacturer giving information which includes percentage by weight of lubricant in core, trade name of interior rope lubricant, type of lay, grade of steel, and torsion rating of wires (turns per 8-inch test pieces). No hoisting rope may be reversed without the approval of the Chief Inspector, who will not give his consent unless standard test pieces from each end of the rope are submitted with the application.

### Equipment

Only certain machinery may be used and it must be installed according to the regulations. No internal combustion engine using vaporized fuel may be operated underground in any mine. The Chief Inspector, however, may authorize a limited use of internal combustion engines of the diesel type under such conditions as he may prescribe. Steam boilers and pressure vessels used in and about a mine must comply with the requirements of the

Stationary Engineer's Act and must be operated in accordance with that Act. Welding on boilers and pressure vessels must be done by certified welders.

Machinery used in buildings must be arranged to ensure the maximum safety of workers. Moving parts such as belts, pulleys and wheels and revolving parts that project unevenly from the surface, such as bolts, keys and set-screws, must be covered, enclosed, or guarded with a substantial casing or railing. Where mechanical haulage is employed, control levers of storage-battery and trolley locomotives are to be arranged so that the lever cannot be removed accidentally when power is on.

If more than 20 men are ordinarily employed in a mine, dressing rooms must be provided in a dry-house at the surface in a place approved by the inspector. The dry-house must not be in the boiler-room, engine room, or in the same building as the bunk house or dining room, or within 50 feet of the principal entrance to the mine.

Facilities for first aid are to be provided at every mine. There must be a sufficient number of stretchers and at least one first aid kit of an approved type. Where poisonous or dangerous compounds, solutions or gases are used or produced, a sufficient supply of satisfactory antidotes and washes for treating injuries from these dangerous substances must be kept in a conspicuous and convenient place.

If a mine employing more than 50 men is more than five miles from a hospital, and if suitable means of emergency transportation are not available, the owner must maintain a fully equipped first aid room. A trained and qualified first aid attendant must also be employed where there are more than 50 persons employed. The inspector may also require other workmen to be trained in first aid if he considers it advisable.

Some personal safety equipment must be provided for the men. Protective hats of a type approved by the inspector must be worn underground. The owner or agent must also provide suitable belts and lines, which are to be worn whenever they are needed for safety. Where a power-driven grinding wheel is used, suitable goggles must be provided and worn unless the wheel is equipped with a transparent shield of approved design.

### Safety

In the interest of safety, the regulations provide for regular inspections of mine workings and of mine equipment. The frequency and extent of these inspections are set out and control is to be exercised through the use of such devices as hoist



machinery record books, and reports on fire-fighting equipment, accumulation of waste materials and defective fuses.

A number of safety practices are outlined for mine personnel. Only authorized persons are to be allowed to enter a mine, and no person under the influence of or carrying intoxicating liquor is to enter a mine or be near any working-place on the surface or be near any machinery in motion. Riding on conveyor belts is prohibited and no person except the cage-tender or other authorized person may travel in a shaft conveyance with explosives. Unnecessarily loose outer clothing must not be worn by a person working close to moving machinery.

No person is to be permitted to work in any place in a mine if the air contains dust, fumes, or smoke in injurious quantities. Persons employed in an underground location are to be protected from falling objects when other workmen are working above them.

Special precautions are to be taken with explosives. Every magazine is to be in charge of a competent person appointed by the manager, and if the attendant is absent, the magazine is to be kept locked. All loading and blasting operations are to be carried on under the direct personal supervision of the blaster. Only explosives in Fume Class I (0.00 to 0.16 cubic feet of toxic gases per 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 8" stick) are to be used underground. High explosives are to be distributed and stacked according to a table to prevent propagation of the entire amount in the event of a premature explosion.

A number of precautions must be taken to prevent fire underground. Structures housing machinery must be fire-proofed as far as possible and provided with fire-fighting equipment. Refuge stations with water, air and telephone connections to the surface and separated from adjoining workings so that gases cannot enter must be provided if the inspector considers them necessary for the safety of the workmen. The Chief Inspector may also recommend to the Minister that a connection be established between mines if he thinks that conditions warrant it. If the Minister approves, a committee must be set up to consider the suggestions of the Chief Inspector and report to the Minister.

Except for carbide lamps or flares, no devices for the generation of gas such as acetylene cutting or welding equipment may be used underground. When acetylene, gasoline, kerosene or other torches are used or carried, suitable precautions must be taken.

Grease, oil and any volatile, inflammable material must be stored in approved metal containers. Supervisors are to check to see that inflammable refuse does not accumulate and must record their findings.

### Quarries

Except for the rules respecting explosives and blasting, the general provisions will not apply to quarries until the Chief Inspector gives his approval and indicates in writing the extent of their application. There are, however, some special rules for quarries. Requirements as to height of face, undermining, overburden, hoisting and travelling ways are set out and a number of safety provisions are given.

An effective block automatic derail or safety switch must be installed at the top of each inclined place to prevent cars accidentally running down. The hoisting of men by hoist or derrick is prohibited without the permission of the Chief Inspector. When loads are being hoisted the signalman must warn all persons in the vicinity. Every person engaged in work on the wall of the pit must always wear a life-line. The life-line must be securely snubbed above the working places and must be either under the supervision of a snub-tender or held taut by one or more fellow workmen.

### Metallurgical Works

There are some special rules for metallurgical works and mills. In addition, there is a provision that the general rules for mines will apply whenever the Chief Inspector declares them applicable. The Minister may also make rules in the interest of the public and of the workmen.

The owner or agent must supply the workmen with approved appliances, masks and shields to protect them from dust, dangerous and irritating fumes, gases, abnormal heat and molten material. Life belts and lines must also be provided for use in rescue work, or when the atmosphere becomes dangerous because of the presence of noxious gases. Breathing apparatus and portable resuscitating equipment must also be supplied when required by the inspector. A supply of antidote must be kept in a convenient cabinet when cyanide is used, and warning signs must be posted when it or any other poisonous, or harmful substance is used.

No person is to work in any place in metallurgical works if the air contains injurious quantities of dust, fumes or smoke. Every foreman must supervise personally any unusually hazardous work or appoint a competent assistant to do so.

No person may enter a bunker, hopper or storage bin where material is stored or work on a stockpile without wearing a life belt and line and unless precautions have been taken against the material caving in or sliding and a second person is in constant attendance.

### Electrical Regulations

All electrical equipment must be installed and maintained in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Canadian Electrical Code Part V (C22-5, No. 1 and No. 2), except where those standards do not conform to the regulations.

### Ontario Apprenticeship Act

Ontario apprenticeship regulations for bricklayers and masons were gazetted January 28. New regulations made by the Industry and Labour Board and authorized by O. Reg. 4/56 and O. Reg. 6/56 set out a course of study for both the educational classes which the apprentice is to take at the Provincial Institute of Trades at Toronto and for the training he is to receive from the employer. At the same time separate trade regulations for masons and bricklayers were made by the Provincial Advisory Committee and approved by O. Reg. 5/56 and O. Reg. 7/56, replacing the sections on bricklayers and masons which formerly were contained in the general building trades regulations (C.R.O. 378).

The course of study for the educational classes set out in Schedule 1 to the Board's regulations lists the items of subject matter that are to be covered in the course (such as materials, tools, drafting, mathematics, walls, corners and chimneys) and indicates the instruction to be given in respect to each item and the skill the apprentice is expected to acquire. Schedule 2, which outlines the course the apprentice is to cover with the employer, lists the same items with the exception of mathematics. The apprentice is to spend not less than 1,280 hours in a year in training with the employer. For one other designated trade, the motor vehicle repair trade, a specific curriculum such as those now adopted for bricklayers and masons was approved by regulations in 1954 (L.G., 1954, p. 425).

Although separate trade regulations have been issued for bricklayers and masons, the provisions are the same for both trades. To enter into a contract an apprentice must be at least 16 and not more than 21 years of age. The term of apprenticeship is still four years, including the probationary period. An employer who is himself a journeyman but does not employ

another journeyman, or an employer who is not a journeyman and hires only one journeyman, may have one apprentice. In all other cases there may be one additional apprentice for every additional eight journeymen employed, provided the number of apprentices apprenticed to one employer does not exceed three. The only change from the previous trade regulations is that the limitation that the ratio of apprentices to journeymen in each district as defined in the regulations was in no case to exceed one apprentice to eight journeymen does not appear in the new regulations.

### Saskatchewan Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

Regulations under the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act respecting the safe handling of liquefied petroleum gas were amended by O.C. 2748/55 gazetted January 6. The amendments modify the 1953 regulations authorized by O.C. 1371/53 (L.G., 1953, pp. 1348-49) to the extent that portable cylinders having a water capacity of 2½ pounds or less are now exempt, and that installation plans for storage tank or pressure containers having a capacity less than 2,000 gallons need not be submitted to the Department of Labour for approval. In other respects, however, the requirements are more stringent and specific standards are set out regarding design pressure, pressure gauges, valves, pipes and fittings. Some changes have also been made in the general safety requirements.

The definition of "distributor" has been made more precise. A distributor licensed under the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act is authorized to sell or distribute L.P. gas equipment such as portable cylinders, storage tanks, transport tanks or pressure containers and accessories used in connection with filling distributing plant or other installations. He is not authorized to sell or instal L.P. gas-burning appliances used by consumers. These are regulated by the Gas Inspection and Licensing Act. Distributors must now forward to the Department within 30 days a "State and Installation Report" for every L.P. gas storage tank or A.S.M.E. Code vessel installed or disposed of on a form prescribed by the Department.

As before, a manufacturer may make any number of storage tanks and pressure containers as long as they conform to an approved design but the regulations now provide that all welding must meet the requirements of the A.S.M.E. Welding Qualifications Code. The manufacturer must also forward to the consignee a

*(Continued on page 312)*



# Unemployment Insurance

## New Interpretation of Provision in Revised Unemployment Insurance Act

Section relating to conversion of daily contributions under old Act to weekly contributions under new Act to be interpreted to provide for conversion on basis of earnings in a calendar week, where known

The Minister of Labour, in a statement in the House of Commons on January 25, gave an explanation regarding certain provisions in the revised Unemployment Insurance Act which had been causing some concern to persons who had previously been claimants for benefit and who found difficulty in establishing a new claim subsequent to the coming into force of the revised Act on October 2, 1955.

Section 45(2) of the revised Act provides that in respect of a second or subsequent claim, a contribution that was within the 104 weeks preceding the commencement of the previous claim and is more than 52 weeks before the commencement of the subsequent claim cannot be counted as one of the qualifying contributions for establishing a subsequent claim. The restriction which this provision places upon the establishing of claims by certain seasonal workers was found to be aggravated by a further provision contained in the transitional provisions which relate to the interpretation of contributions made under the old Act when entitlement under the new Act is being considered.

This latter provision, which is contained in Section 119(b) of the revised Act, provides that six daily contributions under the old Act shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one week by contribution for purposes of the new Act. Under the old Act, 180 daily contributions were required for qualification and under the new Act, 30 weekly contributions are required.

The Minister explained that while this provision worked satisfactorily in the case of claimants who had a record of solid employment during the months preceding the coming into force of the new Act, it had worked to the disadvantage of claimants whose employment during the period when the qualifying contributions

In a comparison of current employment statistics with those for a previous period, consideration should be given to relevant factors other than numbers, such as the opening and closing of seasonal industries, increase in area population, influence of weather conditions, and the general employment situation.

were made contained an appreciable number of broken weeks. Such claimants would be credited with only one weekly contribution as the equivalent of six daily contributions regardless of whether these daily contributions were earned in one, two or three weeks.

He stated that reconsideration had been given to the interpretation of Section 119(b) and that it had been decided that in accordance with the intent of the new Act, contributions made under the old Act should be converted on the basis of the earnings in the calendar week, provided the earnings were known. Any week in which a claimant had earnings of \$9 or over would count as a full contribution week under the present Act and one in which his earnings were less than \$9 would count as half a contribution week.

Claims on which entitlement was not established would be re-adjudicated immediately by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Those who could now establish entitlement under the new interpretation and who had proved or could now prove that they had been unemployed since the commencement of their claims would receive retroactive payment of benefit.

The Minister added that as the new Act had been in operation for only about four months it was not intended to make amendments to it at this session, but to keep its operations under review for a longer period in order to ascertain any further difficulties that might remain.

# Monthly Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act

Claims for unemployment insurance benefit during December totalled 276,454 compared with 159,757 in November, 310,490 in December 1954

An increase in claims for unemployment insurance benefit was recorded in all provinces in December.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act shows that a total of 276,454 initial and renewal claims was received in local offices across Canada in December, compared with 159,757 in November and 310,490 during December 1954.

On December 30, a total of 388,129 claimants had their unemployment registers in the live file; included in this figure are 47,272 claimants for seasonal benefit. On November 30, the number of claimants for whom registers were in the live file was 219,786, while on December 31, 1954, it was 479,259 (this latter figure included 30,940 claimants for supplementary benefit).

Adjudicating officers disposed of 216,050 initial and renewal claims, of which 139,672 or about 65 per cent were in the category "entitled to benefit". A total of 68,195 claimants failed to fulfil the minimum requirements for establishing a benefit period. (While the majority of these claims were immediately considered for seasonal benefit, 17,924 were unable to meet the basic condition required to establish a seasonal benefit period.) Disqualifications numbered 14,362 (including 1,623 arising from seasonal and 4,556 from revised claims), the two chief reasons being "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 4,856 cases, and "not capable of and not available for work" 2,631 cases.

New beneficiaries during December numbered 107,597, compared with 65,061 in November and 164,660 in December 1954.

Benefit payments during December amounted to \$11,942,873 in respect of 702,642 weeks (and 4,532 days of unemployment occurring prior to October 2), compared with \$8,661,628, for 514,456 weeks and 14,982 days in November and \$19,428,206 and 6,190,206 days during December 1954.

An estimated 162.6 thousand beneficiaries received weekly benefit payments during December, compared with 118 thousand

during November. During the week December 25-31, 1954, the number of beneficiaries was estimated at 271.8 thousand.

## Seasonal Benefit

Seasonal benefit as defined under the revised Unemployment Insurance Act (1955) is comparable to that paid under the supplementary benefit provisions of the 1940 Act (as amended in February 1950), with one important difference, i.e., the supplementary benefit scheme was financed by an additional contribution of one cent per day by insured employees and their employers and in some cases, deficits, had they occurred, would have been made up by Treasury. No special contributions are required for seasonal benefit under the revised Act.

As heretofore, claims adjudicated during December and for which the statutory conditions are not fulfilled are immediately considered for seasonal benefit. Though no benefit is payable under these provisions for unemployment occurring prior to the week in which the first of January falls, claimants may serve the waiting period in December and, if circumstances warrant, they may claim benefit commencing with that week.

Claimants for seasonal benefit must comply with all the provisions of the Act except those relating to the minimum contributions, and the method of determining the weekly rate and total entitlement.

A total of 67,617 claims was considered for seasonal benefit; 269 of these were renewal seasonal benefit claims filed. Of 67,498 claims adjudicated, 47,804 were entitled to benefit.

Seasonal benefit claimants having an unemployment register in the live file on the last working day of the month numbered 47,272.

## Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for December show that insurance books or contribution cards were issued to 4,376,071 employees who have made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund since April 1, 1955.

\*See Tables E-1 to E-5 at back of book.



As at December 31, employers registered numbered 279,879, an increase of 1,385 during the month.

### Enforcement Statistics

During December, 3,093 investigations were conducted by district investigators across Canada. Of these, 2,319 were spot checks of postal and counter claims to verify fulfilment of statutory conditions. The remaining 774 were investigations in connection with claimants suspected of making false statements to obtain benefit.

Prosecutions were commenced in 45 cases,\* two against employers and 43 against claimants. Punitive disqualifica-

tions as a result of claimants making false statements or misrepresentations numbered 408.\*

### Unemployment Insurance Fund

Revenue received in December totalled \$20,624,583.57, compared with \$20,561,805.96 in November and \$18,585,037.39 in December 1954. Benefit payments in December amounted to \$11,928,501.78, compared with \$8,642,656.05 in November and \$19,412,071.55 in December 1954. The balance in the fund at December 31 was \$890,857,489.63; at November 30, there was a balance of \$882,161,407.84 and at December 31, 1954, of \$896,642,391.80.

\*These do not necessarily relate to the investigations conducted during this month.

## Decisions of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act

### Decision CU-B 1205, December 21, 1955

**Summary of the Facts:** The claimant, married, 25 years of age, filed an initial application for benefit on September 15, 1954, and stated that she had worked as an office clerk at La Caisse Populaire of Portneuf, Que., from 1948 to September 11, 1954, when she was laid off because she was getting married on October 9, 1954, and the employer did not retain married women in his employ. This claim was allowed.

On June 6, 1955, the local office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission informed the insurance officer as follows:

As this claimant is pregnant, which is obvious from her appearance, she is not considered as generally acceptable to employers for employment for which she is qualified.

The insurance officer then disqualified the claimant from receipt of benefit from June 6, 1955, because, in his opinion, she had failed to prove that she was available for work within the meaning of Section 29(1)(b) of the Act.

The claimant appealed from this decision to a court of referees on June 14, 1955 and submitted the following medical certificate:

Monday, June 13, 1955.

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that Mrs. .... is under my care. My patient is six months pregnant and her pregnancy is progressing normally without complications. My patient can therefore perform normal work.

(Sgd.) Roger A. CARON, M.D.

The claimant also submitted a lengthy memorandum to the court of referees wherein she contended that the statement of the insurance officer that she was not suitable to a prospective employer was arbitrary, purely subjective and uncorroborated by either concrete or plausible facts; that availability for work was determined by two factors only, namely, the capability to work and the intention to accept such employment as might be assigned to a claimant; and that as long as these two factors existed, the condition of availability for work was fulfilled; finally, that the argument that her chances for employment were decreased owing to her condition was irrelevant to the present case and conducive to an arbitrary conclusion.

The claimant appeared before a court of referees at the hearing of her case on June 27, 1955, and the court upheld by a majority the decision of the insurance officer. It was pointed out by the court that the claimant had stated that "she had not looked for employment on her own but had waited for employment offers from the placement office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission".

The dissenting member expressed the opinion that it was "impossible for an insurance officer to determine whether the physical condition of a pregnant woman might allow her or not to perform office work," and that "the claimant should not

be penalized for the refusal of an employer to accept her services merely because of her physical appearance or pregnancy."

From the majority decision of the court of referees, the claimant appealed to the Umpire on June 29, 1955, contending that this decision regarding her alleged unavailability for work rested on an arbitrary statement that she was not suitable to a prospective employer. The claimant stated further as follows: "...the decision of the court of referees is illegal because irregular in that it maintained the decision of the insurance officer on a question irrelevant and immaterial to the issue, namely, that I did not seek employment on my own but that I was waiting for offers of employment which the placement office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission might offer me..."

**Conclusions:** I fully agree with the majority of the court of referees.

The question as to whether or not the claimant was capable of work is not at issue but only that of her availability for work.

As I pointed out in a recent decision (CU-B 1193), in cases dealing with the availability for work of pregnant women, one of the determining factors is the claimant's eagerness to look for employment.

In the present case the claimant has admitted before the court of referees that she had made no effort to find employment.

Another factor is the appearance of the claimant resulting from pregnancy, as corollary of the general principle laid down in many decisions that the availability of a claimant may be determined objectively by her chances of obtaining employment in relation to a set of circumstances beyond her control or which she has deliberately created.

This is a question of fact which is left to the discretion of the adjudicating authorities.

The claimant contended that the decision of the court was illegal in that it confirmed the decision of the insurance officer on a point irrelevant and immaterial, *viz.*, that she had made no personal effort to find employment.

I would like to point out to the claimant that on the notice of disqualification from benefit sent to her by the insurance officer on June 7, 1955, the following reason only was given: "You have not proved that you were available for work since June 6, 1955 (Section 29(1)(b) of the Act)."

Notwithstanding the reasons which prompted the officer's decision, the whole question of her availability was subject to re-examination by the very fact that the claimant appealed her case before the court of referees.

It is not within the intent of the Act to pay benefit to persons who have no intention to work; and, had the statutory authorities been aware sooner of the claimant's attitude in this respect, she would certainly not have been allowed to receive benefit for nine months.

The appeal is dismissed.

## Decision CU-B 1210, January 30, 1956

**Summary of the Facts:** The claimant, who was employed as a mine labourer by the Dominion Coal Company, New Waterford, N.S., was laid off temporarily on June 9, 1955.

On June 20, 1955, he filed an initial claim for benefit and applied to have it antedated to cover the period from June 10 to June 17, 1955 for the following reason: "Have been sick since 10 June, 55 to 20 June, 55 and wasn't able to file my claim until today."

The insurance officer did not approve the application to antedate because, in his opinion, the claimant had not shown good cause for delay in making his claim for benefit (Section 38(6) of the Act and Unemployment Insurance Regulation 122) but allowed the claim as from June 20, 1955.

From the decision of the insurance officer to refuse him an antedate of his claim, the claimant, on July 9, 1955, appealed to a court of referees on the following grounds:

On June 10/55, which was the day I was supposed to report to the local UIC office, my oldest boy was stricken ill and had to be rushed to the hospital for an emergency operation and my wife was sick in bed and I had to stay at home to look after my kids. I must also state that my baby was in the hospital at that time also and on the 12 of June he had an operation for a bad burn he received on his hand. On the 14 day of June when my wife was just able to get out of bed I was stricken with the summer flu which kept me in bed for three days and as soon as I was able to get around I reported to the local office. I was not able to get anyone to look after the house and kids for me on the 10th of June, which was the day I was supposed to report, and I had to leave my wife, who, as I already stated, was sick in bed alone while I took my oldest boy to the hospital for his operation so you see it was almost impossible for me to get to the local UIC office until I did.



The court of referees which heard the case in Sydney, N.S., on July 26, 1955, unanimously reversed the decision of the insurance officer on the ground that the claimant, in view of the additional information given in his appeal, had shown good cause for delay in making his claim for benefit.

From the decision of the court of referees, the chief claims officer of the Unemployment Insurance Commission appealed to the Umpire on October 4, 1955, contending that the court, in allowing the antedate of the claim, completely overlooked the question of the claimant's availability for work during the period involved.

**Conclusions:** The finding of the court of referees is contrary to the provisions of Regulation 122 and the decisions rendered by the Umpire in similar cases.

Regulation 122 distinctly states that "to have his claim made effective from a date earlier than the date on which he made his claim," a claimant must prove, *inter*

*alia*, "that on such earlier date he has in all respects fulfilled the conditions of entitlement to benefit and was in a position to furnish proof thereof."

Furthermore, in decisions CU-B's 280, 711 and 941, to which the court's attention was drawn, the Umpire made it clear that, to qualify for an antedate, the claimant has also to prove that he was available for work—which means ready to accept any offer of employment—during the whole period for which he claims benefit retroactively.

In the present case, it is obvious from the statement of the claimant himself that he was not in a position to accept any offer of suitable employment, had it been made to him on the earlier date or at any time during the whole period between the earlier date and the actual date of his claim, either because of his own illness or because he was required to stay home to attend to his family.

The appeal of the chief claims officer is allowed.

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## Recent Regulations

(Continued from page 307)

duplicate copy of the affidavit sent to the Chief Inspector testifying that the vessel has been inspected by an authorized shop inspector.

There are also some changes in the requirements for filling and distributing plants. The area around these plants is to be enclosed with an approved fence which must be at least 50 feet from any part of a storage tank. However, the distance may be reduced to 25 feet at the discretion of the inspector. The side of a bottling house or similar building may also be used to form part of the fence if the side used is at least 25 feet from a storage tank. Access through this fence is to be provided in accordance with the requirements of N.B.F.U. Pamphlet 58.

Storage tanks used in connection with these plants are to be located at least 50 feet from streets, lanes, and other thorough-

fares except where a reduction is allowed by local authority or the Chief Inspector. Every tank must be protected against impact by a suitable non-combustible curb or railing and the minimum distance between the ground and the lowest part of any storage tank is to be 6 inches. Every tank must be marked on both sides with the word "propane" and "inflammable" to distinguish it from an anhydrous ammonia vessel. The requirements as to valves, fittings and piping have also been amended.

The permission of the Department is still necessary before any storage tank other than a portable cylinder may be filled with L.P. gas or placed in possession of a consumer. Now the person supervising the installation must also forward to the Department an installation report on an authorized form.

# Labour Conditions in Federal Government Contracts

## Wage Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during January Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

During January the Department of Labour prepared 165 wage schedules for inclusion in contracts proposed to be undertaken by departments of the federal Government and its Crown corporations in various areas of Canada, for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition. In the same period, a total of 100 contracts in these categories was awarded. Particulars of these contracts appear below.

A copy of the wage schedule issued for each contract is available on request to trade unions concerned or to others who have a *bona fide* interest in the execution of the contract.

(The labour conditions included in each of the contracts listed under this heading provide that:—

(a) the wage rate for each classification of labour shown in the wage schedule included in the contract is a minimum rate only and contractors and subcontractors are not exempted from the payment of higher wages in any instance where, during the continuation of the work, wage rates in excess of those shown in the wage schedule have been fixed by provincial legislation, by collective agreements in the district, or by current practice;

(b) hours of work shall not exceed eight in the day and 44 in the week, except in emergency conditions approved by the Minister of Labour;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of eight per day and 44 per week;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

### Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment

Contracts awarded in January for the manufacture of supplies and equipment were as follows:

Department	No. of Contracts	Aggregate Amount
Defence Construction (1951) Limited.....	1	\$ 2,090.20
Department of Defence Production (December)..	174	1,774,110.00
Post Office .....	9	47,281.43
R.C.M.P. ....	2	2,460.75

(The labour conditions included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment provide that:—

(a) all persons who perform labour on such contracts shall be paid such wages as are currently paid in the district to competent workmen, and if there is no current rate, then a fair and reasonable rate; but in no event shall the wages paid be less than those established by the laws of the province in which the work is being performed;

(b) the working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district or, if there be no such custom, then fair and reasonable hours;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of those fixed by custom of the trade in the district, or in excess of fair and reasonable hours;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation of the federal Government has the purpose of insuring that all Government contracts for works of construction and for the manufacture of supplies and equipment contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as fair and reasonable in each trade or classification employed in the district where the work is being performed.

The practice of Government departments and those Crown corporations to which the legislation applies, before entering into contracts for any work of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, is to obtain wage schedules from the Department of Labour, showing the applicable wage rate for each classification of workmen deemed to be required in the execution of the work. These

wage schedules are thereupon included with other relevant labour conditions as terms of such contracts to be observed by the contractors.

Wage schedules are not included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment because it is not possible to determine in advance the classifications to be employed in the execution of a contract. A statement of the labour conditions which must be observed in every such contract is, however, included therein and is of the same nature and effect as those which apply in works of construction.

Copies of the federal Government's Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation may be had upon request to the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.



## Wage Claims Received and Payments Made during January

During January the sum of \$12,315.25 was collected from six employers who had failed to pay the wages required by the labour conditions attached to their contracts. This amount has been or will be distributed to the 340 workers concerned.

## Contracts Containing Fair Wage Schedules Awarded during January

(The labour conditions of the contracts marked (\*) contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour not in excess of eight per day and 44 per week, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.)

### Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

*Tuft's Cove N S*: J D Bremner & Son, \*supplementary plumbing & heating for schools. *Campagetown N B*: Eastern Woodworkers Ltd, construction of housing units & services. *Edmonton Alta*: Poole Construction Co Ltd, construction of Stage 1 school & services, Griesbach Barracks.

### Defence Construction (1951) Limited

*Bagotville Que*: Eastern Canada Steel & Iron Works Ltd, erection of structural steel for hangar, Stage I, & Unit C of Stage II, RCAF Station. *Downsview Ont*: Bell Telephone Co of Canada, \*relocation of telephone cable. *Lakeview Ont*: Canadian National Railways, \*installation of extension to railway siding, Cawthra Road. *Calgary Alta*: Electrical Contracting & Machinery Co Ltd, construction of electrical distribution system, Sarscee Camp.

### Building and Maintenance

*Barriefield Ont*: John D St Clair Ltd, interior painting of PMQ's, Fort Henry. *Downsview Ont*: Windler Electric Co Ltd, installation of fire alarm circuits, RCAF Station. *London Ont*: Cardinal Painting & Decorating Co, interior painting of Armoury. *Petawawa Ont*: W O Pickthorne & Son Ltd, installation of outlets for vehicle block heaters. *Peterborough Ont*: Industrial Electrical Contractors, rewiring & relighting of Armoury. *Timmins Ont*: Brant Construction Co Ltd, laying of concrete floors, Armoury. *Regina Sask*: Yarnston Decorating Co Ltd, interior painting of warehouse, #16 ROD. *Calgary Alta*: Williams Bros, interior painting of PMQ's, Currie Barracks. *Edmonton Alta*: R H Neven Co Ltd, interior painting of PMQ's, Griesbach Barracks. *Vancouver B C*: J T Devlin & Co Ltd, interior painting of hangars & bldg, Jericho Beach & Seaforth Armouries. *Vedder Crossing B C*: Seaboard Sheet Metal Ltd, re-roofing of bldgs, RCSME; C Schattenkirk & Son, interior painting of PMQ's, RCSME.

### Department of Defence Production

(December Report)

*Dartmouth N S*: Applied Insulations Ltd, repairing & renewal of steam line in central heating plant, M T garage, hangars & steam tunnels, RCN Air Station. *Halifax N S*: T Hogan & Co Ltd, installation of water softener & de-ironing unit in bldg D-62, South Central Heating Plant, HMC Dockyard. *Lac St Denis Que*: Les Entreprises Du Rocher Inc, interior painting of PMQ's, RCAF Station. *Montreal Que*: All Weather Aluminum Industries Ltd, installation of combination aluminum storm & screen sash windows in depot & barrack area bldgs, #25 COD. *St Johns Que*: Garla Flooring & Supply Co Ltd, installation of concrete floor, RCAF Station. *Sherbrooke Que*: Gerald Boissonneault, removal of snow, etc at Armoury. *Valcartier Que*: Revetement Mural Enrg, repairing & resurfacing of stucco walls of magazines. *Trenton Ont*: Weatherproofing Ltd, rehabilitation of underground steam distribution system, RCAF Station. *Clareholm Alta*: Les Cookshaw, painting of bldgs, RCAF Station. *Namao Alta*: Dominion Gunite Co Ltd, waterproofing of basements in PMQ's, RCAF Station; P W Graham & Sons Ltd, installation of sash in Hangars #3 & 4, RCAF Station. *Wainwright Alta*: J M King Construction Co Ltd, loading, hauling & spreading of gravel. *Comox B C*: S & S Electric Ltd, installation of commercial power to GCA hardstand, RCAF Station. *Esquimalt B C*: Farmer Construction Ltd, alteration to bldg #77, HMC Dockyard. *Royal Roads B C*: M & M Floor Co Ltd, installation of floor in gymnasium, Canadian Service College.

### National Harbours Board

*Montreal Harbour Que*: E G M Cape & Co, raising wharf aprons to shed floor level, sheds 18, 19, 25, 26 & 27. *Vancouver Harbour B C*: Pacific Steel Erectors Ltd, installation of additional fish oil storage tanks, Lapointe Pier.

## Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources

*Keewatin Ont*: S Flostrand, construction of water stage recorder wells & shelters, Lake of the Woods. *Winnipeg River Man*: S Flostrand, construction of water stage recorder wells & shelters, Mill "A".

## Department of Public Works

*Charlottetown P E I*: Bruce Stewart & Co Ltd, \*repairs, etc to dredge "Pownal No 2". *Digby N S*: J P Porter Co Ltd, \*dredging. *Halifax N S*: Butler Bros Ltd, construction of loading platform & canopy, Customs Annex. *Pictou N S*: Ferguson Industries Ltd, \*renewals & repairs to steel hopper scow "PWD No 180". *Sydney N S*: M R Chappell, general repairs & painting, Administration Bldg, Old Naval Base. *Windsor N S*: Edwin J Stevens, alterations & improvements, public bldg. *Fredericton N B*: Johnson Temperature Regulating Co of Canada Ltd, installation of heating controls, Science Service Laboratory. *Grand Anse N B*: Diamond Construction Co Ltd, \*dredging. *Saint John N B*: E Mooney Construction Ltd, alterations & additions to provide cafeteria in new post office bldg. *Brion Island Que*: Charles Verreault, improvements (slipway & hauling plant). *Carleton Que*: Jean B Boudreau, construction of spur wharf. *Forestville Que*: Alphonse Montminy, reconstruction of sand diversion wall. *Montreal Que*: Hickey & Aubut Inc, re-roofing of section of Postal Terminal Bldg. *Phillipsburg Que*: Edwin James Persons, paving at customs warehouse. *Pierreville Que*: Paul Lafreniere, alterations & general repairs to public bldg. *Three Rivers Que*: Romeo Martel, repointing of stone work, repairing & painting, federal public bldg. *Chatham Ont*: Dean Construction Co Ltd, repairs to retaining wall, St Joseph's Hospital. *Kingston Ont*: Will-Mac Construction Ltd, alterations to Chown bldg. *Ottawa Ont*: A Lanctot Construction Co, alterations & renovations to Photographic Section, "B" bldg, Cartier Square; Wm D'Aoust Construction Ltd, construction of header house & addition to forage crops office bldg, Central Experimental Farm; Jos R Statham, alterations to residence to accommodate illustrations stations & architect's office, Central Experimental Farm; Doran Construction Co Ltd, alterations to Militia Stores Bldg; Ross-Meagher Ltd, alterations to windows in Centre Block, House of Commons; Charles Glazer, repairs to iron fence & stonework, Royal Canadian Mint; Leopold Beaudoin Construction Ltd, alterations & additions, "B" bldg, Cartier Square; Paul E Latremouille, laying of linoleum, "C" bldg, Cartier Square. *Pembroke Ont*: Pentagon Construction Co Ltd, construction of Interprovincial Bridge. *Port Maitland Ont*: Bermingham Construction Ltd, repairs to harbour works (steel sheet pile wall). *Port Stanley Ont*: Towland Construction Co Ltd, asphalt paving. *Rockcliffe Ont*: Edgar Dagenais, repairs to RCMP stables, bldg No 17. *St Thomas Ont*: C E Flexen Machine Co Ltd, \*repairs to dredge "PWD No 116", tug "Hercules" & hopper scows. *Sudbury Ont*: Alphonse Rudolph Pella, erection of boarding to site of federal bldg. *Walkerville Ont*: Jeff Kearn Ltd, installation of boiler, circulator & stoker, public bldg. *Brandon Man*: Bird Construction Co Ltd, additions & alterations to public bldg. *Winnipeg Man*: Kummern-Shipman Electric Ltd, improvements to electrical system, Travellers bldg; Ernest E Jack, installation of tile floors, Immigration bldg. *Fort Qu'Appelle Sask*: Logan & Black Ltd, alterations to Indian Hospital. *Banff National Park Alta*: Poole Engineering Co Ltd, grading, etc, Trans-Canada Highway; New West Construction Co Ltd, grading, etc, Trans-Canada Highway; Sundre Contracting Co Ltd, granular sub-base construction, Jasper Highway. *Fraser River (Lulu Island) B C*: Indian River Quarries Ltd, bank protection. *Kamloops B C*: William J Leonard, alterations & painting, public bldg. *Mission River B C*: Fraser River Pile Driving Co Ltd, construction of float & shear boom. *Vancouver B C*: Allied Builders Ltd, \*assembly of floating pipe line for dredge "PWD No 322"; Fred Welsh & Son Ltd, repairs to boilers & equipment, federal bldg; Allan & Viner Construction Ltd, repairs, etc, Immigration bldg. *Hay River N W T*: Shoquist Construction Ltd, addition to Indian day school, teachers' quarters & office & warehouse bldg. *Whitehorse Y T*: Dawson & Hall Ltd, construction of highway bridge over Yukon River.

## Department of Transport

*Gander Nfld*: Kenney Construction Co Ltd, construction of signal center bldg, power house & related work. *Chatham N B*: Modern Construction Ltd, additional airport development. *Lunenburg N S*: Lunenburg Foundry & Engineering Ltd, \*construction of work boat. *Cap Des Rosiers Que*: Armand Joncas, construction of fog alarm bldg & lighthouse tower. *Montreal Que*: Dominion Bridge Co Ltd, repairs to bridge No 1, Black Bridge, Lachine Canal. *Quebec Que*: J A Cadorette Inc, installation of water & sewer

(Continued on page 316)



# Wages, Hours and Working Conditions

## Method of Computing Vacation Pay

Amount of vacation pay received by Canadian workers is calculated in most cases from straight-time weekly rates or gross annual earnings

The amount of vacation pay that Canadian employees receive is determined in most cases by a calculation based either on straight time weekly rates or gross annual earnings.

In the survey of working conditions conducted by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department in April 1955, employers were asked whether they computed the vacation pay of their non-office employees: (1) at normal straight time weekly rates; (2) as a percentage of annual straight time earnings; (3) as a percentage of annual earnings (including overtime pay, shift differentials, etc.) or (4) by other means. In almost all cases the vast majority of the replies were in categories (1) and (3).

The accompanying table shows, for each of seven main industrial groups, a percentage distribution of non-office employees according to the aforementioned categories.

In manufacturing, establishments accounting for four-fifths of the employees reported under the first and third categories. Among the subdivisions of manufacturing the pattern of replies in certain groups was indicative of the method of payment for

the majority of employees in the industries. In printing and publishing, for instance, where weekly rates are known to be common, the proportion of employees in establishments reporting vacation pay as computed from normal weekly rates was 82 per cent. On the other hand, in the textiles and clothing group, where piece work is prevalent, the percentage reporting under gross annual earnings was high.

In the transportation group, as well as in public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, and service, normal weekly rates were used to determine vacation pay in establishments which accounted for the vast majority of workers.

In mining, where incentive systems of payment are common, about 42 per cent of the employees were in establishments reporting gross annual earnings as the basis. A substantial proportion of the mining employees is reported under the "other" category. Most of these arise from cases where, although earnings rather than rates were used to determine vacation pay, the calculation formula involved an earning period of other than a year.

	Total Non-Office Employees	Proportion of Non-Office Employees				
		Straight time weekly rates	Percentage of Straight time annual earnings	Percentage of Gross annual earnings	Other	No Information
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Manufacturing .....	765,551	38.0	4.8	43.0	12.8	1.4
Mining .....	72,016	13.3	2.2	41.6	42.6	.3
Transportation, Storage and Communication .....	221,551	87.2	1.7	6.7	2.2	2.2
Public Utilities .....	23,983	94.4	4.0	.3	1.2	.1
Wholesale Trade .....	31,323	80.8	3.2	9.2	4.5	2.3
Retail Trade .....	122,326	85.4	1.9	5.5	3.6	3.6
Services .....	77,250	72.3	3.9	11.2	10.7	1.9

### Labour Conditions in Government Contracts

(Continued from page 315)

services for Terminal Bldg. *Rimouski Que*: Accurate Electrical Contractors, installation of airport lighting facilities. *Seven Islands Que*: W Rourke Ltd, construction of underground duct system at airport. *Dunnville Ont*: S G Powell Shipyard Ltd, \*construction of landing barge; S G Powell Shipyard Ltd, construction of scows. *Welland Canals Ont*: Aiken & MacLachlan Ltd, restoration of concrete in breast wall at south end of Lock No 2. *Saskatoon Sask*: North West Electric Co Ltd, construction of underground duct system at airport. *Alert Bay B C*: Arthur McGinnis, construction of dwelling. *Fort Smith N W T*: Yukon Construction Co Ltd, construction of dwellings & operations bldg.

# Strikes and Lockouts

## Canada, January 1956\*

Only five new industrial disputes resulted in work stoppages during January 1956 but the time loss was greater than average for the time of year because eight stoppages involving a substantial number of workers were carried over from 1955. Of these, one dispute which began on September 11, 1955, directly involving some 13,800 motor vehicles and parts, diesel locomotive, stove, refrigerator and air conditioning factory workers at London, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Toronto and Windsor, Ont., was responsible for 90 per cent of the idleness during January 1956.

The question of increased wages was a factor in 10 of the 13 disputes in existence during January. Of the other stoppages, two arose over causes affecting conditions of work and one over the dismissal of workers.

Preliminary figures for January 1956 show a total of 13 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 17,335 workers, with a time loss of 338,340 man-working days, compared with 15 strikes and lockouts in December 1955, with 17,720 workers involved and a loss of 340,410 days. In January 1955 there were 16 strikes and lockouts, 11,106 workers involved and a loss of 218,145 days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in January 1956 was 0.38 per cent of the estimated working time; December 1955, 0.39 per cent; and January 1955, 0.25 per cent.

Of the 13 strikes and lockouts in existence during January 1956, two were settled in favour of the employers and 11 were still in existence at the end of the month.

(The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in a footnote to Table G-1 nor does it include strikes and lockouts about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes and lockouts of this nature still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which began on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta., on May 30, 1946; women's clothing factory workers at Montreal, Que., on February 23, 1954; lumber mill workers at Saint John, N.B., on May 26, 1955; and newspaper printing plant workers at Montreal, Que., on April 20, 1955. The strike of radio parts factory workers at Toronto, Ont., which began on November 1, 1954, was reported to have been called off late in April 1955.)

\*See Tables G-1 and G-2 at back of book.

## Other Countries

(The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given here from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken from the government publications of the countries concerned or from the International Labour Office *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.)

### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

According to the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, the number of work stoppages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland beginning in November 1955 was 235 and 28 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 263 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress, 48,400 workers were involved and a time loss of 288,000 days caused.

Of the 235 disputes leading to stoppages of work that began in November, 22, directly involving 5,300 workers, arose over demands for advances in wages, and 104, directly involving 11,700 workers, over other wage questions; five, directly involving 1,100 workers, over questions as to working hours; 22, directly involving 5,500 workers, over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 76, directly involving 8,300 workers, over other questions respecting working arrangements; four, directly involving 500 workers over questions of trade union principle; and two, directly involving 600 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### Australia

The Australian *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* for September 1955 reported a total of 426 industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages during the third quarter of 1955, involving 116,129 workers and a total of 465,113 working days lost.

### New Zealand

The New Zealand *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* for December 1955 reported a total of 19 industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages during the third quarter of 1955, involving 8,055 workers and a total of 21,247 working days lost.



# Prices and the Cost of Living\*

## Consumer Price Index, February 1, 1956

The consumer price index (1949=100) decreased 0.3 per cent from 116.8 to 116.4 between January 3 and February 1. A year ago the index stood at 116.3.

The current decline in the food index was responsible for the drop in the total index, as the shelter, household operation and other commodities and services indexes moved up slightly and the clothing index was unchanged.

The food index declined 1.4 per cent from 111.5 to 109.9. This was the largest decrease in more than two years and it brought this index to its lowest level since January 1951. Further decreases in eggs and pork cuts, combined with lower prices for all beef cuts, oranges, margarine, coffee, grapefruit and lettuce, more than offset scattered increases, including those for potatoes, tomatoes and apples.

The shelter index continued a long upward movement as it rose from 131.3 to 131.5. Both the rent and home-ownership components contributed to this latest increase.

Clothing prices were generally stable and the clothing index remained unchanged at 108.6. Minor increases and decreases affected only a few items.

The household operation index advanced slightly from 116.5 to 116.7. Higher prices for coal, kitchen furniture, floor coverings and some kitchen utensils outweighed scattered decreases for a few other items.

An advance of 0.3 per cent in the other commodities and services index from 119.0 to 119.3 was attributable to higher fares for local transportation and increases in hospital rates.

Group indexes one year earlier (February 1, 1955) were: food 111.5, shelter 128.5, clothing 108.1, household operation 117.1, and other commodities and services 118.3.

## City Consumer Price Indexes, January 1956

Eight of the ten regional consumer price indexes (1949=100) declined between December 1, 1955, and January 3, 1956. The decreases were all quite moderate, ranging from 0.1 per cent in both Toronto and Winnipeg to 0.4 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina. Indexes for St. John's and Montreal increased 0.2 and 0.6 per cent, respectively.

Food indexes were lower in all cities except St. John's, an increase of 0.5 per cent accounting for all the movement in that city's total index. Eggs were lower in all cities, particularly in Regina-Saskatoon, while prices for all cuts of pork continued to decline in all regions.

The shelter index remained unchanged in seven cities and was only slightly higher in the other three cities. Little movement was shown in clothing indexes as five were unchanged and five recorded minor increases. Household operation indexes were down slightly in six cities and unchanged in four. Lower domestic gas prices in Toronto accounted for most of the decrease in the Toronto index. The other commodities and services indexes showed no change in six of the ten regional cities and were up in four. Increased local transportation costs in Montreal were mainly responsible for the change in that city's index.

Regional consumer price index point changes between December 1 and January 3 were as follows: Saskatoon-Regina -0.5 to 115.2; Saint John -0.3 to 117.4; Ottawa -0.3 to 117.5; Edmonton-Calgary -0.3 to 114.8; Vancouver 0.3 to 120.0; Halifax -0.2 to 114.5; Toronto -0.1 to 118.8; Winnipeg -0.1 to 116.8; Montreal +0.7 to 117.4; St. John's +0.2 to 104.7.\*

## Wholesale Prices, January 1956

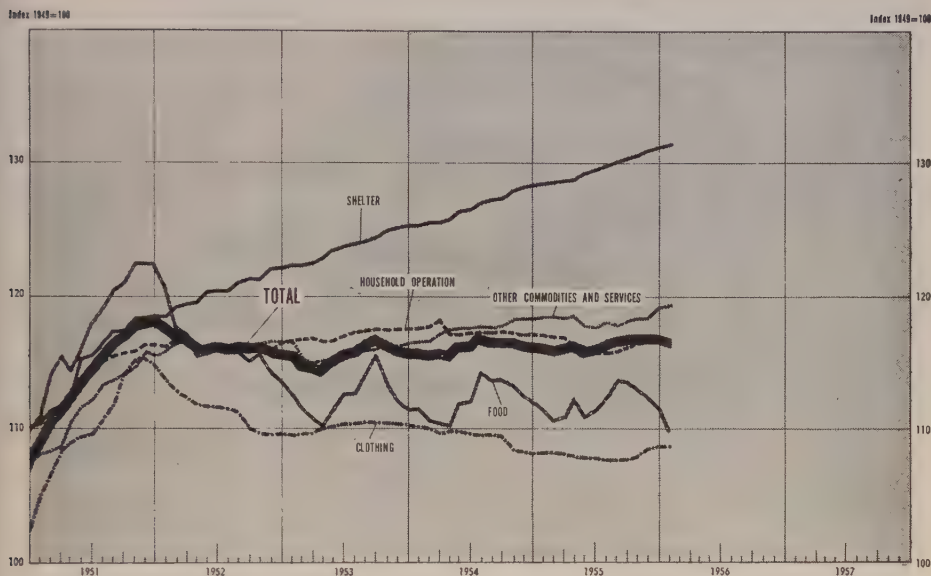
Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) advanced to 222.0 in January, 0.3 per cent above December's 221.4 and 2.9 per cent above 1955's January index of 215.7. Six of the eight component groups moved to higher levels and two receded.

Non-metallic minerals and their products rose 1.1 per cent from December to 178.7. Non-ferrous metals advanced 0.8 per cent to 202.2 when increases in lead, aluminum and its products, zinc and its products, and solder outweighed small decreases in gold, tin and silver. Wood, wood products and paper rose 0.7 per cent to 305.8. Increases in iron and steel scrap, iron forgings, galvanized sheets, and hardware moved iron and its products up 0.6 per cent from 230.7. Fibres, textiles and textile products advanced 0.4 per cent to 227.8; chemicals and allied products rose 0.1 per cent to 178.3.

\*See Tables F-1 and F-2 at back of book.

\*On base June 1951=100.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FROM JANUARY 1951



Animal products declined 0.9 per cent to 218.9 as a substantial decrease in eggs accompanied by lesser decreases in livestock, cured and fresh meats, and lard and tallow overbalanced increases in fowl, hides and skins, leather, fishery products, and boots and shoes. Vegetable products dropped 0.1 per cent to 192.8, decreases in raw rubber, fresh imported fruits, cocoa and its products, and canned vegetables only fractionally offsetting increases in potatoes, grains, vegetable oils, raw sugar, onions, hay, and milled cereal foods.

**Canadian farm product** prices receded between December and January. The composite index declined 0.2 per cent from 197.1 to 196.7 as a result of weakness for animal products, for which the index moved down 1.7 per cent, from 239.0 to 235.0 because of sharply lower egg prices and lesser declines for steers and hogs, only partially offset by increases for calves, lambs, raw wool, eastern poultry and cheese milk.

In field products, the index advanced 2.1 per cent from 155.2 to 158.4 as a result of considerably higher prices for potatoes, particularly at eastern markets, coupled with smaller increases for wheat, hay, western rye and Ontario corn.

**Residential building material** prices increased between December and January; the index rose 0.7 per cent from 287.5 to 289.6, reflecting advances for glass

coupled with items in plumbing and heating equipment, structural lumber, roofing material, lath, plaster and insulating and electrical equipment.

**Non-residential building material** prices—the index (1949=100) moved up from 126.0 to 126.7, a gain of 0.6 per cent. Higher prices were reported for boilers, most roofing materials, fir descriptions, crushed stone (seasonal), building stone, window glass, linseed oil, metallic sheet and asphalt tile. Prices were slightly lower for a number of spruce and jack pine series.

## U.S. Consumer Price Index, January 1956

The United States consumer price index (1947-49=100) declined 0.1 per cent from mid-December to mid-January, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, receding from 114.7 to 114.6. The January figure was 0.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The current decline was the second in a row from mid-November's 115.0, last year's high point.

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices, November 1955

The United Kingdom index of retail prices (Jan. 1952=100), compiled by the Ministry of Labour, rose sharply from 114.4 in mid-October to 116.2 in mid-November, bringing it to the year's highest point. One year earlier (November 1954) the index registered 109.2.



# Publications Recently Received in Department of Labour Library

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Students must apply through the library of their institution. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

List No. 91.

## Automation

1. COUNCIL FOR TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT, CHICAGO. *Automation and Job Trends*. Chicago, 1955. Pp. 24.

This pamphlet states that "automation will help create and save more jobs, companies and industries than it will eliminate. Where automation is necessary or competitively advantageous it may be the best form of job security."

2. NEW YORK (STATE). Department of Commerce. *Minutes of Conference, Automation and Industrial Development, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York, May 12, 1954*. Albany, 1954? Pp. 133.

Partial Contents.—What is Automation? by Kenneth R. Geiser.—The Business Problems of Using Automation, by John Diebold.—The Economics of Automation, by Professor H. W. Martin.—Automation in the Office, by Howard T. Engstrom.—Automation in the Plant, by H. A. Franke.—The Worker and Automation, by Carroll W. Boyce.

## Collective Bargaining

3. GOLDEN, CLINTON STRONG, ed. *Causes of Industrial Peace under Collective Bargaining*. Edited by Clinton S. Golden and Virginia D. Parker for the CIP Committee of the National Planning Association. New York, Harper, 1955. Pp. 369.

This book is a condensation and evaluation of the 14 case studies in the series of reports on Causes of Industrial Peace under Collective Bargaining published by the National Planning Association between 1948 and 1953.

4. HUTT, WILLIAM HAROLD. *The Theory of Collective Bargaining; a History, Analysis, and Criticism of the Principal Theories which have sought to explain the Effects of Trade Unions and Employers'*

*Association upon the Distribution of the Product of Industry*. With a preface by Ludwig von Mises. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, c1954. Pp. 150.

The author believes that the function of collective bargaining should be to negotiate about things like hours of labour and conditions of work. He thinks that the rate of wages should be determined, outside of collective bargaining, in the free market.

## Economic Conditions

5. HAZLEWOOD, ARTHUR, comp. *The Economics of "Underdeveloped" Areas; an Annotated Reading List of Books, Articles, and Official Publications*. London, Published for the Institute of Colonial Studies by Oxford University Press, 1954. Pp. 89.

6. U.S. CONGRESS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. *1955 Historical and Descriptive Supplement to Economic Indicators*. Prepared for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report by the Committee Staff and the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 70.

1955 Supplement to Committee's Monthly Periodical "containing both historical tables of the various indicators now published and a description of the derivation, limitations and uses of each indicator".

## Employment Management

7. BEST, J. C. *Communication in Industry*. Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 4.

Canada at work broadcast No. 579.

8. HALSEY, GEORGE D. *Selecting and developing First-Line Supervisors*. New York, Harper, c1955. Pp. 203.

"This book has to do primarily with the selection and development of first-line supervisors—foremen in shops, assistant buyers and section managers in stores, section heads in offices."

9. RYAN AERONAUTICAL COMPANY, SAN DIEGO, Cal. *Ryan Work Simplification Program*. San Diego, 1954. 1 Volume (unpaged).

## Health, Public

10. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE. RESEARCH DIVISION. *Tuberculosis Services in Canada*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1955. Pp. 65.

11. DONEY, HARVEY. *The Early Handling of Spinal Injuries*. Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 4.

Canada at work broadcast No. 580.

12. MURCHISON, C. A. L. *Employment of the Handicapped*. Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 3.

Canada at work broadcast No. 578.

## Industry

13. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Capital Requirements and Operating Ratios, the Agricultural Machinery Industry, 1950 and 1951*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division by the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department in cooperation with ... Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 47.

A study of capital requirements, sales, profit, etc., in the agricultural machinery industry.

14. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Capital Requirements and Operating Ratios, the Electric Motor Industry*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division by the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department in cooperation with the ... Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, 1954. Pp. 37.

This report provides information on capital use, costs and profits in the U.S. electric motor industry.

15. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Capital Requirements and Operating Ratios, the Paper-board Industry, 1949 and 1950*. Prepared for Mutual Security Agency, Productivity and Technical Assistance Division and ... Bureau of Labor Statistics by The University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department. Washington, 1953. Pp. 47.

This report provides information on capital use, costs and profits in the paper-board industry in U.S.

16. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Capital Requirements and Operating Ratios, the Work Clothing Industry, 1950-51*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Productivity and Technical Assistance Division and ... Bureau of Labor Statistics by the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and

Commerce, Industrial Research Department. Washington, 1953. Pp. 42.

A study of the U.S. work clothing industry whose major products are overalls and dungarees, work shirts, and work pants.

17. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Plant Operation Report for the Manufacture of Fish Netting*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Office of Industrial Resources. Washington, 1955. Pp. 28.

This report describes one plant which makes fish netting.

18. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Plant Operation Report for the Manufacture of Plows*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 66.

"This report is a case study of the production of metal walking plows in one plant. These plows are called 'walking plows' because the farmer walks behind them as they are pulled by one or more draft animals. Their simple, strong, and durable construction makes them an ideal item for manufacture in an industrially underdeveloped country ... A basic knowledge of simple foundry technology is necessary and much of this report is concerned with that subject matter." Cf. Foreword.

19. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Plant Operation Report for the Manufacture of Rubber Sole Fabric Shoes*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Office of Industrial Resources. Washington, 1955. Pp. 28.

"This plant operation report is based on a hypothetical, small, efficiently operated plant making rubber sole fabric shoes ... A hypothetical, small plant is described ... because rubber sole fabric shoes are manufactured in the U.S. only in relatively large establishments which make a variety of products ... The data on operations, equipment, material requirements, capital ratios, and other pertinent details are based on actual performance and experience." Cf. Foreword.

## Insurance, Unemployment

20. MURCHISON, C. A. L. *The New Unemployment Insurance Act*. Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 3.

Canada at work broadcast No. 582.

21. MURCHISON, C. A. L. *The New Unemployment Insurance Regulations*, by C. A. L. Murchison and G. G. Blackburn. Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 4.

Canada at work broadcast No. 583.



## Labour Laws and Legislation

22. BONNEFOY, GASTON. *Le Certificat de Travail*. Paris, Droit Nouveau, 1952. Pp. 15.

The French Labour Code contains a clause which specifies that when a worker leaves a job he may get from his former employer a certificate which contains the date when he started employment, the date he left and the work he was doing. This pamphlet explains the legal aspects of the certificate.

23. GRUNEBaum-BALLIN, P. *Les Conflits Collectifs du Travail et leur Règlement dans le Monde Contemporain: Grèves, Procédures de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage*, par P. Grunebaum-Ballin et Renée Petit, avec la Collaboration de Juristes Français et Etrangers. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1954. Pp. 324.

Published under the auspices of the *Centre Français de Droit Comparé* and *Le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*.

A survey of labor legislation regarding strikes and arbitration in more than 60 countries.

24. LECHT, LEONARD ABE. *Experience under Railway Labor Legislation*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1955. Pp. 254.

25. U.S. NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD. *Twenty Years under the Railway Labor Act, amended and the National Mediation Board, 1934-1954*. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 109.

"The primary purpose of this publication is to meet a demand for general information respecting the Railway Labor Act and the organization and function of and procedure before, the National Mediation Board." Cf. Preface.

## Labour Organization

26. CLEGG, HUGH ARMSTRONG. *General Union; a Study of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers*. Oxford, Blackwell, 1954. Pp. 358.

The N.U.G.M.W. is one of the two great British general unions and the second largest British union. This book describes the structure and administration of the union; its work in negotiations with employers in five selected industries; and its relations with other unions, with the Trades Union Congress, and with the Labour Party.

27. MOHORYNSKI, PIOTR. *Essai sur l'Evolution du Syndicalisme depuis 1918 sous l'Aspect de la Collaboration entre le Capital et le Travail*. Paris, Recueil Sirey; Lucerne, Editions Joseph Stocker, 1952. Pp. 199.

A survey of labour organization in France, Great Britain, U.S.A. and Switzerland to show its influence on political, economic and social life since 1918.

28. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Union Conventions, 1955; National and International Unions, and AFL and CIO State Labor Organizations*. Washington, 1955. Pp. 9.

## Labour Supply

29. DE WITT, NICHOLAS. *Soviet Professional Manpower, its Education, Training, and Supply*. Washington, National Science Foundation, 1955. Pp. 400.

"The aim of this study was to investigate the availability and growth of the specialized manpower resources of the U.S.S.R. in so far as they might be judged from the Soviet educational effort during the past 25 years." Cf. Preface.

30. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *The Skilled Work Force of the United States*. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 28.

This pamphlet contains charts and a text. Its purpose is to show the part the skilled worker plays in the American economy.

## Merchant Marine

31. BEHRENS, C. B. A. *Merchant Shipping and the Demands of War*. London, H.M.S.O.; Longmans, Green, 1955. Pp. 494.

This book "...is only concerned with one set of problems: with the tasks which the British-controlled fleet of merchant ships had to fulfil, with the extent to which it did in fact fulfil them, and with the principal problems to which the attempt to fulfil them gave rise." Cf. Foreword.

32. U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES. *Labor-Management Problems of the American Merchant Marine*. Hearings before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Eighty-Fourth Congress, First Session, H.R. 5734, a Bill to amend Section 301 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended ... Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 1048.

H.R. 5734 is a bill which amends Section 301 (a) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended to authorize the Maritime Commission to investigate employment and wage conditions in oceangoing shipping and "to set minimum and maximum manning scales and minimum and maximum wage scales, and minimum and maximum working conditions for all officers and crews employed on all types of vessels receiving an operating-differential subsidy."

## Occupations

33. PARMENTER, MORGAN D. *Suggestions to the Teacher of Occupations*. 1953 ed. Toronto, The Guidance Centre, Ontario College of Education, 1953. Pp. 20.

34. TORONTO, UNIVERSITY, GUIDANCE CENTRE. *Exploring Occupations*. Rev. ed. Toronto, 1955. Pp. 72.

This pamphlet was prepared to give advice on occupations to high school students.

## Pensions

35. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH. *Industrial Pension Plans in Canada. Four Studies: Contribution and Benefit Formulas; Types of Retirement Policies; Vesting Provisions; Number of Workers covered*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1955. Pp. 23.

This is a reprint of articles that originally appeared in the April 1954, Sept. 1954, Jan. 1955 and July 1955 issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

36. PENNSYLVANIA. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION. *Selected Employee Benefit Plans, a Source Book; a Report to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, session of 1955. Harrisburg, 1955. Pp. 144.

The Joint State Government Commission studied and investigated public and private pensions, pension funds, pension plans, temporary nonoccupational disability plans and medical expense plans.

## Productivity

37. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Aluminum Ware*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 63.

Productivity in the aluminum ware industry is attained by "assembly line techniques, special purpose automatic equipment, standardization of products, and well-planned production schedules".

38. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Brick and Tile (by the Stiff Mud Process)*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1953. Pp. 85.

A study of brick and tile as produced in 18 plants in the U.S. The plants perform all the operations in the manufacturing process from mining the clay and shale to shipping the completed product.

39. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Centrifugal Pumps*.

Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1954.

"The manufacture of one type of centrifugal pump—the double-section pump—in four U.S. factories is described in this report."

40. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Coal-Burning Space Heaters*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Office of Industrial Resources. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 110.

A study of high productivity levels attained in five plants in the southeastern U.S.

41. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Copper Tube and Brass Rod*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Office of Industrial Resources. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 110.

A study of productivity in a highly mechanized industry. The report shows that high productivity is attained by means of a steady flow of work through the mill.

42. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Cotton Textile Dyeing and Finishing*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 151.

A study of seven dyeing and finishing plants.

43. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Diesel Engines*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Office of Industrial Resources. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 177.

A study of five plants manufacturing diesel engines.

44. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Farm Implements, Harrows, Cultivators, Plows, and Mowers*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 251.

The report shows that specialization in manpower and machinery are among the factors which contribute to the high productivity of the farm equipment industry in the U.S.



45. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, 5-Horsepower, Induction Motors*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 142.

"This report discusses manufacturing operations for 5-horsepower, induction motors of squirrel-cage design, made in 5 selected plants."

46. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Five Small Gray Iron Foundries*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Office of Industrial Resources. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 188.

"This report contains case study data on productivity and factory performance for five gray iron foundries in the U.S."

47. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Fork Lift Trucks*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 120.

This study shows that productivity in the plants manufacturing fork lift trucks is attained by standardization of products and processes, the use of efficient production contract methods and other factors.

48. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Fractional Horsepower Motors, based on Reports submitted by Six Selected Plants*. Prepared for Mutual Security Agency, Productivity and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1953. Pp. 170.

This report describes how high productivity is achieved by standardization of certain operations, greater labor efficiency, and assembly line techniques.

49. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Hand Tools*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 106.

A study of the manufacture of the machinist's flat file, monkey wrench and expansive bit. High productivity is achieved by highly specialized cutting machinery, good production planning and incentive wage payments.

50. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Knit Outerwear*.

Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Productivity and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1953. Pp. 85.

Productivity in the knit outerwear industry is achieved by job specialization, the maximum use of machines, the incentive pay system and some other factors.

51. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Knit Underwear*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Productivity and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1953. Pp. 142.

This report describes how productivity in the knit underwear plant is achieved by means of special purpose equipment, mechanized materials handling and by efficient plant layout.

52. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Paint and Varnish*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Office of Industrial Resources. Washington, G.P.O., 1955. Pp. 90.

A study of six paint and varnish plants.

53. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, 3-Pole Circuit Breakers, Circuit Interrupters, and Safety Switches*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Industrial and Technical Assistance Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 84.

A study of productivity in four firms manufacturing electrical equipment.

54. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Wood Furniture*. Prepared for the Foreign Operations Administration, Office of Industrial Resources. Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 157.

The wood furniture industry in the U.S. is highly mechanized. Special-purpose machinery, extensive use of conveyor belts and ready acceptance of up-to-date methods help create high productivity.

## Unemployment

55. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Community Planning and Winter Employment*. Ottawa, 1955. Pp. 3.

Canada at work broadcast No. 585.

56. LEGGETT, ROBERT FERGUSON. *Modern Techniques in Winter Construction*. Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 3.

Canada at work broadcast No. 586.

57. TEMPLE, J. W. *Planning to increase Winter Employment.* Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 3.

Canada at work broadcast No. 584.

### Miscellaneous

58. ANDERSON, GORDON. *Accident Prevention.* Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 4.

Canada at work broadcast No. 581.

59. BEST, J. C. *Joint Consultation in Industry.* Ottawa, Department of Labour, 1955. Pp. 4.

Canada at work broadcast No. 577.

60. BLACKBURN, GEORGE G. *The Problem of the Older Worker.* Ottawa, Dept. of Labour, 1955. Pp. 4.

Canada at work broadcast No. 588.

61. CAMPBELL, GEORGE ARCHIBALD. *The Civil Service in Britain. A Detailed Explanation of the System of the Civil Service and of the Way in which the Administrative Work of the Government is divided among its Departments.* Harmondsworth, Eng., Penguin Books, 1955. Pp. 383.

"The purpose of this book is to explain what the British Civil Service does, and how the administrative and executive work of the Government is divided among the principal Departments."

62. EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS. *Joint Fund Raising*, by Helen B. Shaffer. Washington, 1955. Pp. 693-709.

A discussion of public fund raising for philanthropic purposes in the U.S.A.

63. GREAT BRITAIN. PRIVY COUNCIL. JUDICIAL COMMITTEE. *Decisions of the Privy Council relating to the British North America Act, 1867 and the Canadian Constitution, 1867-1954*, arranged by Richard A. Olmsted, of the Department of Justice. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1954. 3 volumes.

Title on spine of book: Canadian constitutional decisions of the Judicial Committee.

64. HILDEBRANDT, RAINER. *The Explosion; the Uprising behind the Iron Curtain.* Translated by E. B. Ashton. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce; Boston, Little Brown, 1955. Pp. 198.

A day-by-day account of the Uprising in East Berlin in June 1953. The author interviewed many of the participants afterwards.

65. LANGENFELT, GOSTA. *The Historic Origin of the Eight Hours Day; Studies in English Traditionalism.* Stockholm, Almqvist & Wicksell, 1954. Pp. 151.

Robert Owen was the first to suggest an eight-hour working day. The author states that there is a tradition that Alfred the Great had divided the day into three eight-hour parts: eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation and eight hours for prayers. The author seeks to prove that there is a connection between Labour's demand and the tradition attributed to Alfred the Great.

66. PHILPOTT, PERCY J. *The Corps of Commissioners.* Ottawa, Dept. of Labour, 1955. Pp. 4.

Canada at work broadcast No. 587.

67. RAY, JESSE EDGAR. *The Art of Bricklaying.* Peoria, Ill., Bennett, 1950. Pp. 240.

A book for the apprentice or the amateur bricklayer.

68. STEWART, MARGARET. *International Labour Organization.* Geneva, International Labour Office, 1955. Pp. 20.

69. TORONTO. UNIVERSITY. COMMERCE CLUB. *The Commerce Journal*, 1955. Toronto, 1955. Pp. 68.

Partial Contents.—The Government's Role in promoting Fair Labour Standards, by Solomon Barkin.—Executive Compensation, by R. O. Morse.—The Limits of Personnel Appraisal Technique, by Olaf Sorensen.—Some Problems in Collective Bargaining, by Jack Nesbitt.

70. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Work Stoppages, Bituminous-Coal Mining Industry, 1927-54.* Washington, 1955. Pp. 18.

An analysis of the causes of strikes in the bituminous-coal mining industry.

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The number of coal-burning steam locomotives in service on Canada's railways was down to 2,871 at the end of 1954 from 3,553 at the end of 1951, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported. Oil-burning steam locomotives increased to 715 from 555 and diesel electric units ("A" and "B" units combined) to 1,152 from 574.



# Labour Statistics

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## A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION, WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 10, 1955

Estimates in thousands

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<i>The Labour Force</i>							
Both Sexes .....	5,568	104	423	1,563	2,043	968	457
Agricultural .....	720	•	42	146	216	280	25
Non-Agricultural .....	4,868	102	381	1,417	1,827	679	432
Males .....	4,278	84	332	1,237	1,510	706	349
Agricultural .....	693	•	42	144	202	280	23
Non-Agricultural .....	3,585	82	290	1,093	1,308	486	326
Females .....	1,310	20	91	326	533	262	108
Agricultural .....	27	•	•	14	14	•	•
Non-Agricultural .....	1,283	20	91	354	519	193	106
All ages .....	5,568	104	423	1,563	2,043	968	457
14-19 years .....	324	13	41	192	167	82	29
20-24 years .....	723	18	55	236	240	126	48
25-44 years .....	2,612	49	193	720	867	455	223
45-64 years .....	1,515	22	119	385	585	267	140
65 years and over .....	210	•	19	50	84	38	17
<i>Persons with Jobs</i>							
All status groups .....	5,388	101	394	1,517	1,994	938	444
Males .....	4,168	82	307	1,170	1,466	739	339
Females .....	1,220	19	87	347	528	199	105
Agricultural .....	713	•	41	145	215	296	24
Non-Agricultural .....	4,675	99	353	1,372	1,779	652	420
Paid Workers .....	4,230	85	304	1,236	1,648	560	377
Males .....	2,950	67	226	612	1,156	406	231
Females .....	1,280	18	78	624	492	154	146
<i>Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work</i>							
Both Sexes .....	200	•	29	76	49	30	13
<i>Persons not in the Labour Force</i>							
Both Sexes .....	5,466	103	446	1,486	1,996	938	446
Males .....	1,094	43	95	241	304	206	106
Females .....	4,018	103	354	1,165	1,321	723	352

\* Less than 10,000.

**TABLE A-2.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK IN CANADA**

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

	Week Ended Dec. 10, 1955		Week Ended Nov. 19, 1955		Week Ended Dec. 11, 1954	
	Total	Seeking Full-Time Work <sup>(1)</sup>	Total	Seeking Full-Time Work <sup>(1)</sup>	Total	Seeking Full-Time Work <sup>(1)</sup>
Total looking for work.....	218	202	177	166	270	259
Without Jobs.....	200	185	162	153	248	239
Under 1 month.....	86	—	86	—	85	—
1—3 months.....	81	—	65	—	105	—
4—6 months.....	17	—	13	—	33	—
7—12 months.....	*	—	11	—	17	—
13—18 months.....	*	—	*	—	*	—
19—and over.....	*	—	*	—	*	—
Worked.....	18	17	15	13	22	20
1—14 hours.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
15—34 hours.....	11	10	10	10	16	14

<sup>(1)</sup> To obtain number seeking part-time work, subtract figures in this column from those in the "Total" column.

\* Less than 10,000.

## B—Labour Income

**TABLE B-1.—ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME**

(\$ Millions)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Utilities, Transporta- tion, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (including Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
*1949—Average.....	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950—Average.....	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951—Average.....	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952—Average.....	76	303	63	233	199	32	906
1953—Average.....	72	329	70	252	218	35	976
1954—Average.....	72	323	68	261	239	36	999
1954—November.....	81	321	77	269	253	36	1,037
December.....	78	325	71	269	253	36	1,032
1955—January.....	71	318	60	257	250	35	991
February.....	68	327	57	257	252	35	996
March.....	59	330	56	259	257	36	997
April.....	59	336	63	266	253	36	1,013
May.....	69	340	72	273	258	37	1,049
June.....	77	346	86	279	265	38	1,091
July.....	80	346	86	283	260	38	1,093
August.....	81	353	92	282	261	39	1,108
September.....	81	355	93	285	273	39	1,126
October.....	82	358	99	289	271	40	1,139
November.....	83	357	89	290	274	40	1,133



## C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

Tables C-1 to C-3 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At December 1, employers in the principal non-agricultural industries reported a total employment of 2,665,383.

**TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES**

(1949 = 100). (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Year and Month	Industrial Composite <sup>1</sup>				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries	
				\$				\$
1947—Average.....	95.7	80.7	84.2	36.19	97.2	80.4	82.6	36.34
1948—Average.....	99.7	93.2	93.2	40.06	100.1	92.6	92.5	40.67
1949—Average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.96	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.97
1950—Average.....	101.5	106.0	104.4	44.84	100.9	106.2	105.1	46.21
1951—Average.....	108.8	125.6	115.5	49.61	108.0	126.1	116.6	51.25
1952—Average.....	111.6	140.3	126.0	54.13	109.3	139.7	127.6	56.11
1953—Average.....	113.4	151.5	133.4	57.30	113.3	152.4	134.2	59.01
1954—Average.....	109.9	151.3	137.1	58.88	107.7	150.0	138.6	60.94
1952—Jan. 1.....	109.4	128.0	117.4	50.42	104.4	123.2	117.9	51.82
Feb. 1.....	107.4	132.7	123.8	53.19	105.3	132.6	125.9	55.35
Mar. 1.....	107.6	134.7	125.6	53.95	106.5	135.0	126.7	55.72
Apr. 1.....	107.5	135.5	126.4	54.32	107.0	137.7	128.6	56.55
May 1.....	107.2	135.2	126.5	54.34	107.3	138.1	128.6	56.55
June 1.....	110.3	138.4	125.9	54.08	108.5	138.6	127.6	56.09
July 1.....	112.1	140.4	125.6	53.96	108.8	138.6	127.2	55.95
Aug. 1.....	114.1	142.7	125.4	53.89	110.3	139.9	126.7	55.70
Sept. 1.....	115.2	145.8	127.0	54.55	112.8	144.7	128.2	56.35
Oct. 1.....	116.4	148.9	128.3	55.12	114.2	148.3	129.8	57.09
Nov. 1.....	116.2	150.1	129.5	55.65	113.6	149.1	131.1	57.65
Dec. 1.....	116.1	151.3	130.6	56.12	113.5	151.0	133.0	58.46
1953—Jan. 1.....	113.0	141.6	125.3	53.81	111.4	139.1	124.9	54.92
Feb. 1.....	110.3	145.6	132.0	56.72	111.9	149.7	133.8	58.82
Mar. 1.....	110.0	147.0	133.6	57.40	112.7	151.9	134.8	59.25
Apr. 1.....	110.0	146.7	133.4	57.33	112.9	152.6	135.2	59.43
May 1.....	110.9	148.2	136.9	57.52	113.1	152.9	135.2	59.43
June 1.....	112.4	151.5	134.4	57.72	113.4	154.0	135.2	59.43
July 1.....	114.9	154.5	134.0	57.57	114.7	155.0	134.5	59.16
Aug. 1.....	115.6	155.3	133.9	57.52	114.4	153.9	134.0	58.93
Sept. 1.....	116.6	157.0	134.1	57.61	115.6	155.4	133.8	58.83
Oct. 1.....	116.9	158.7	135.3	58.11	115.2	157.1	135.8	59.69
Nov. 1.....	115.9	157.4	135.3	58.14	113.1	155.0	136.4	59.98
Dec. 1.....	114.1	154.9	135.3	58.13	110.9	152.8	137.1	60.29
1954—Jan. 1.....	109.9	145.3	131.7	56.56	108.0	143.7	132.5	58.24
Feb. 1.....	107.0	146.2	136.1	58.47	108.3	150.0	137.8	60.60
Mar. 1.....	106.6	147.6	137.8	59.22	108.3	151.2	139.0	61.13
Apr. 1.....	105.6	145.7	137.5	59.06	107.9	150.8	139.2	61.19
May 1.....	106.2	146.8	137.7	59.15	107.3	150.3	139.4	61.30
June 1.....	109.0	148.9	136.0	58.42	107.7	149.0	137.7	60.54
July 1.....	111.7	153.9	137.3	58.98	108.8	151.7	138.7	60.99
Aug. 1.....	112.3	155.4	137.7	59.17	108.0	150.9	138.9	61.07
Sept. 1.....	112.9	155.5	137.2	58.93	108.3	150.8	138.4	60.87
Oct. 1.....	113.4	157.1	137.9	59.25	108.1	151.8	139.6	61.39
Nov. 1.....	112.5	157.2	139.2	59.78	106.3	150.5	140.8	61.89
Dec. 1.....	112.1	156.2	138.7	59.59	105.4	149.7	141.2	62.07
1955—Jan. 1.....	109.1	149.2	136.1	58.49	103.2	143.5	138.3	60.80
Feb. 1.....	105.8	148.8	140.0	60.15	103.6	148.2	142.2	62.53
Mar. 1.....	105.6	150.3	141.7	60.86	105.7	152.5	143.5	63.11
Apr. 1.....	105.7	150.0	141.2	60.68	106.5	154.2	143.9	63.28
May 1.....	107.4	153.1	141.9	60.96	107.3	156.6	145.1	63.81
June 1.....	111.7	158.8	141.4	60.76	109.3	158.9	144.5	63.54
July 1.....	115.3	164.1	141.7	60.87	111.6	161.5	143.9	63.28
Aug. 1.....	116.1	166.0	142.3	61.13	111.4	161.0	143.7	63.18
Sept. 1.....	118.3	169.0	142.2	61.11	114.0	164.9	143.8	63.24
Oct. 1.....	118.5	170.4	143.1	61.49	113.4	166.2	145.6	64.04
Nov. 1.....	118.2	171.4	144.3	61.97	112.8	166.5	146.8	64.54
Dec. 1.....	117.8	170.7	144.3	61.99	112.3	166.3	147.2	64.74

<sup>1</sup> Includes (1) Forestry (chiefly logging), (2) Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Construction, (5) Transportation, storage and communication, (6) Public utility operation, (7) Trade, (8) Finance, insurance and real estate and (9) Service (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational service).

**TABLE C-2.—AREA SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES**

(1949 = 100)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Area	Employment Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars		
	Dec. 1 1955	Nov. 1 1955	Dec. 1 1954	Dec. 1 1955	Nov. 1 1955	Dec. 1 1954
(a) Provinces						
Newfoundland.....	141.2	147.9	136.4	55.11	54.98	54.66
Prince Edward Island.....	122.1	129.9	117.8	45.39	44.56	43.92
Nova Scotia.....	100.7	99.1	98.5	50.88	50.96	49.56
New Brunswick.....	109.7	109.6	101.9	51.55	51.95	50.83
Quebec.....	119.5	119.4	113.7	59.94	59.50	57.24
Ontario.....	117.1	117.1	110.8	64.49	64.43	61.87
Manitoba.....	107.2	109.1	107.6	58.62	59.20	56.97
Saskatchewan.....	121.5	124.2	123.5	58.71	58.70	57.20
Alberta (including Northwest Territories).....	137.1	140.0	133.7	63.74	64.60	61.61
British Columbia (including Yukon).....	116.8	119.2	107.1	67.03	67.55	64.97
Canada.....	117.8	118.2	112.1	61.99	61.97	59.59
(b) Metropolitan Areas						
St. John's.....	125.2	127.6	120.4	45.08	45.64	45.21
Sydney.....	89.6	89.7	92.7	63.29	62.95	59.81
Halifax.....	117.2	113.6	114.4	49.55	49.45	47.48
Saint John.....	96.1	98.3	95.4	48.82	47.91	47.66
Quebec.....	112.1	112.3	111.7	52.02	52.01	49.72
Sherbrooke.....	106.3	106.4	104.3	52.94	52.57	49.41
Three Rivers.....	111.5	112.0	102.7	59.24	58.66	55.70
Drummondville.....	79.0	78.5	73.3	54.30	54.46	53.58
Montreal.....	118.5	117.7	112.4	61.03	60.93	58.10
Ottawa-Hull.....	117.7	117.5	113.1	57.13	57.51	54.44
Peterborough.....	96.4	96.4	93.9	65.50	65.87	62.75
Oshawa.....	80.9	79.5	139.2	66.64	67.50	68.64
Niagara Falls.....	124.3	127.5	125.0	68.46	68.07	66.36
St. Catharines.....	104.7	106.2	113.1	72.22	71.86	69.07
Toronto.....	126.1	124.6	121.5	65.24	65.50	62.86
Hamilton.....	111.6	111.0	102.4	67.21	67.56	63.32
Brantford.....	88.1	87.4	81.4	60.34	60.85	58.58
Galt.....	104.3	103.8	95.5	56.97	57.08	54.66
Kitchener.....	110.6	110.6	103.4	59.60	60.48	57.36
Sudbury.....	132.9	133.1	132.6	76.80	76.90	72.84
London.....	113.1	113.6	110.4	58.90	59.18	57.70
Sarnia.....	126.0	127.5	114.5	75.08	76.36	74.44
Windsor.....	110.2	109.7	77.4	72.04	70.07	69.55
Sault Ste. Marie.....	121.2	121.0	98.4	76.90	71.70	67.80
Ft. William-Pt. Arthur.....	114.2	113.7	108.3	64.95	64.06	61.22
Winnipeg.....	106.7	108.4	106.9	55.68	56.54	54.24
Regina.....	118.5	118.6	124.0	55.60	56.60	53.22
Saskatoon.....	122.3	124.8	122.3	54.42	55.82	54.33
Edmonton.....	161.6	166.8	155.2	59.17	60.91	59.52
Calgary.....	144.6	147.6	139.6	60.45	60.90	58.93
Vancouver.....	112.3	112.1	104.0	64.76	64.77	62.06
Victoria.....	118.2	119.3	113.4	60.94	60.53	57.89



**TABLE C-3.—INDUSTRY SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES**

(1949 = 100)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Industry	Employment Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars		
	Dec. 1 1955	Nov. 1 1955	Dec. 1 1954	Dec. 1 1955	Nov. 1 1955	Dec. 1 1954
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>116.6</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>76.20</b>	<b>75.92</b>	<b>72.73</b>
Metal mining.....	120.7	120.6	114.1	78.61	78.52	75.76
Gold.....	78.9	79.8	82.3	69.33	69.77	68.84
Other metal.....	159.7	158.5	143.7	82.89	82.64	79.46
Fuels.....	106.1	103.5	105.4	74.77	74.50	70.32
Coal.....	70.3	68.3	77.1	64.69	64.13	61.28
Oil and natural gas.....	223.6	218.8	198.9	85.18	85.15	81.89
Non-metal.....	130.8	139.4	129.4	69.67	68.94	66.77
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>112.3</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>61.74</b>	<b>64.54</b>	<b>62.07</b>
Food and beverages.....	109.2	113.8	108.5	56.90	56.12	54.97
Meat products.....	124.6	122.4	118.6	66.31	66.79	65.55
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables.....	101.4	132.5	105.5	45.94	42.62	42.95
Grain mill products.....	104.5	105.8	106.3	62.21	62.92	59.59
Bread and other bakery products.....	109.3	109.0	105.4	54.69	54.50	52.46
Biscuits and crackers.....	91.3	97.5	94.0	47.88	47.87	45.73
Distilled and malt liquors.....	116.1	113.7	113.9	72.28	70.67	68.22
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	97.3	81.4	93.7	57.77	61.63	56.30
Rubber products.....	114.6	115.8	103.3	66.07	66.99	63.51
Leather products.....	89.1	88.5	85.4	45.41	44.62	42.17
Boots and shoes (except rubber).....	91.2	89.9	87.2	43.11	42.03	39.28
Textile products (except clothing).....	88.1	87.9	81.7	53.19	52.97	50.81
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods.....	88.9	88.5	80.5	51.04	50.54	47.10
Woolen goods.....	74.4	74.9	70.1	51.53	51.06	49.50
Synthetic textiles and silk.....	88.9	88.7	84.5	58.91	58.68	57.38
Clothing (textile and fur).....	94.4	95.3	90.2	42.08	42.53	41.19
Men's clothing.....	99.3	99.3	93.1	40.72	41.65	39.51
Women's clothing.....	90.7	95.0	91.1	41.65	41.88	40.67
Knit goods.....	86.5	84.7	80.0	44.11	44.02	43.85
Wood products.....	107.9	111.4	99.6	57.11	57.98	55.70
Saw and planing mills.....	108.8	114.7	100.0	58.43	59.56	57.63
Furniture.....	112.4	110.6	105.5	56.01	56.75	53.79
Other wood products.....	96.3	98.0	87.6	52.70	52.13	49.92
Paper products.....	119.9	121.7	114.2	77.05	76.62	73.30
Pulp and paper mills.....	122.1	123.9	117.2	82.97	82.23	78.76
Other paper products.....	114.6	116.4	106.9	61.66	62.05	58.73
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	113.5	112.9	112.0	69.95	69.10	66.32
Iron and steel products.....	107.1	107.2	94.8	73.01	72.82	68.47
Agricultural implements.....	62.9	59.5	45.2	70.75	70.48	68.49
Fabricated and structural steel.....	129.3	132.4	112.8	74.77	74.61	74.90
Hardware and tools.....	107.3	106.4	98.5	67.15	67.72	65.03
Heating and cooking appliances.....	103.3	104.8	98.3	64.19	64.39	62.66
Iron castings.....	104.3	103.7	83.9	73.62	74.20	67.53
Machinery mfg.....	112.5	112.9	107.6	71.53	71.15	67.13
Primary iron and steel.....	114.7	114.9	95.4	80.32	79.37	72.28
Sheet metal products.....	110.3	113.8	103.3	69.31	69.66	66.83
Transportation equipment.....	127.7	124.2	119.8	72.00	71.11	70.86
Aircraft and parts.....	339.2	319.6	344.8	76.92	78.22	75.21
Motor vehicles.....	109.9	107.6	73.7	78.45	75.71	79.62
Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	93.2	93.2	103.1	70.19	70.66	70.66
Railroad and rolling stock equipment.....	87.7	85.6	82.7	64.57	62.27	63.59
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	141.6	140.5	143.3	68.28	67.36	66.67
Non-ferrous metal products.....	129.8	129.4	120.3	73.96	74.15	70.54
Aluminum products.....	133.5	129.5	121.1	69.09	69.64	66.97
Brass and copper products.....	111.7	110.8	104.0	71.49	71.22	67.27
Smelting and refining.....	152.8	153.6	140.7	79.66	79.73	75.89
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	145.3	144.4	133.4	69.53	69.70	67.00
Non-metallic mineral products.....	131.5	130.2	116.4	67.27	68.08	65.27
Clay products.....	112.7	114.8	105.8	64.00	64.56	62.41
Glass and glass products.....	132.8	128.8	117.1	65.38	65.73	62.64
Products of petroleum and coal.....	127.0	128.7	120.7	91.58	91.70	87.22
Chemical products.....	124.6	124.1	120.4	71.09	71.38	67.88
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	113.4	112.8	108.0	65.54	65.91	62.19
Acids, alkalis and salts.....	128.6	126.8	122.2	79.71	80.23	76.38
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	107.9	109.1	106.5	55.65	55.28	54.39
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>125.6</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>63.22</b>	<b>63.89</b>	<b>61.35</b>
Building and structures.....	128.0	136.9	120.6	68.58	69.02	66.27
Building.....	132.4	140.3	120.8	67.94	68.49	64.72
Engineering work.....	109.3	122.5	120.1	71.93	71.64	73.16
Highways, bridges and streets.....	121.7	129.3	118.1	54.15	55.15	53.38
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>116.3</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>41.87</b>	<b>41.48</b>	<b>40.09</b>
Hotels and restaurants.....	110.1	112.3	106.1	36.01	35.51	35.04
Laundries and dry cleaning plants.....	106.1	106.8	101.4	38.68	38.86	37.33
<b>Industrial composite</b> .....	<b>117.8</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>61.99</b>	<b>61.97</b>	<b>59.59</b>

Tables C-1 and C-5 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-3. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available whereas Tables C-1 to C-3 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners of the co-operative firms.

# TABLE C-4.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)		
	Dec. 1, 1955	Nov. 1, 1955	Dec. 1, 1954	Dec. 1, 1955	Nov. 1, 1955	Dec. 1, 1954
Newfoundland.....	39.5	40.4	44.9	144.3	138.6	140.9
Nova Scotia.....	40.8	41.0	42.0	129.0	127.9	120.9
New Brunswick.....	41.9	42.3	41.9	130.5	129.9	126.4
Quebec.....	43.1	43.2	42.3	131.5	131.3	127.4
Ontario.....	41.3	41.3	40.8	153.6	152.6	148.1
Manitoba.....	40.9	40.9	40.4	137.9	138.4	135.9
Saskatchewan.....	40.4	40.9	40.6	151.4	153.0	145.6
Alberta (1).....	40.1	41.1	41.1	152.6	151.8	148.6
British Columbia (2).....	38.3	38.5	38.7	176.6	175.8	171.1

(1) Includes Northwest Territories.

(2) Includes Yukon Territory.

NOTE: Information on hours and earnings by cities is obtainable from *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings* (D.B.S.)

TABLE C-5.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec. 1 1955	Nov. 1 1955	Dec. 1 1954	Dec. 1 1955	Nov. 1 1955	Dec. 1 1954	Dec. 1 1955	Nov. 1 1955	Dec. 1 1954
	no.	no.	no.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$
Mining.....	44-3	44-5	43-8	164-6	163-4	158-6	72.92	72.71	69.47
Metal mining.....	44-9	45-0	44-9	169-2	168-2	162-7	75.97	75.69	73.05
Gold.....	46-3	46-7	46-8	140-2	139-9	139-1	64.91	65.33	65.10
Other metal.....	44-2	44-2	43-8	183-9	182-9	176-7	81.28	80.84	77.39
Fuels.....	43-0	43-2	41-6	158-8	158-0	155-2	68.28	68.26	64.56
Coal.....	42-3	42-1	40-3	150-8	150-4	149-7	63.79	63.32	60.33
Oil and natural gas.....	44-9	45-8	45-4	177-5	175-0	169-3	79.70	80.15	76.86
Non-metal.....	43-9	44-5	44-1	154-9	152-9	147-9	68.00	68.04	65.22
Manufacturing.....	41-6	41-7	41-2	146-1	145-4	141-2	60.78	60.63	58.17
Food and beverages.....	41-0	41-2	41-7	127-3	124-7	121-3	52.19	51.38	50.58
Meat products.....	40-9	41-1	41-0	153-7	155-0	152-2	62.85	63.71	62.40
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables.....	37-9	38-5	39-6	104-5	98-1	96-0	39.61	37.77	38.01
Grain mill products.....	42-0	42-3	41-9	140-6	141-6	136-3	59.05	59.90	57.11
Bread and other bakery products.....	43-6	43-8	42-8	113-6	113-6	107-4	49.53	49.76	45.97
Distilled and malt liquors.....	41-5	40-1	41-0	161-8	162-3	152-1	67.15	65.08	62.36
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	40-8	40-5	39-5	132-8	142-9	131-9	54.18	57.87	52.10
Rubber products.....	41-9	42-6	41-9	150-4	150-8	144-4	63.02	64.24	60.50
Leather products.....	41-1	40-3	38-9	103-4	103-3	100-0	42.60	41.63	38.90
Boots and shoes (except rubber).....	40-3	39-1	37-4	99-6	99-5	96-1	40.14	38.90	35.94
Textile products (except clothing).....	43-4	43-3	42-2	112-2	112-0	111-7	48.69	48.50	45.50
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods.....	42-2	41-8	39-5	112-6	112-2	110-7	47.52	46.90	44.12
Woollen goods.....	44-2	43-8	44-0	105-9	105-9	103-9	46.81	46.38	45.72
Synthetic textiles and silk.....	45-3	45-3	45-4	117-9	117-6	114-7	53.41	53.27	52.07
Clothing (textile and fur).....	39-0	39-5	37-7	97-1	97-5	97-8	37.87	38.51	36.87
Men's clothing.....	38-1	38-9	36-3	96-2	97-3	97-5	36.65	37.85	35.39
Women's clothing.....	36-4	36-4	35-5	101-1	101-1	100-4	36.80	36.80	35.64
Knit goods.....	42-2	42-1	41-0	96-4	96-7	97-9	40.68	40.71	40.14
*Wood products.....	42-1	42-7	42-1	130-6	130-9	127-2	54.98	55.89	53.55
Saw and planing mills.....	40-6	41-6	41-0	139-5	139-3	136-4	56.64	57.95	55.92
Furniture.....	44-7	45-0	44-2	119-3	119-1	115-2	53.33	53.60	50.92
Other wood products.....	43-9	43-6	43-4	112-7	113-3	108-1	49.48	49.40	46.92
Paper products.....	42-9	43-0	42-6	170-3	169-1	162-9	73.06	72.71	69.40
Pulp and paper mills.....	42-9	42-9	42-9	183-3	181-8	174-0	73.64	72.77	69.40
Other paper products.....	42-8	43-2	41-8	132-6	132-7	128-7	56.75	57.33	53.80
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	40-7	40-5	40-4	175-9	174-9	167-0	71.59	70.83	67.47
*Iron and steel products.....	42-2	42-3	41-2	167-1	166-3	158-5	70.52	70.34	65.30
Agricultural implements.....	39-5	39-7	39-7	170-3	168-2	158-9	67.27	66.78	63.44
Fabricated and structural steel.....	41-1	40-7	41-3	166-8	167-2	167-3	68.55	68.09	64.09
Hardware and tools.....	42-5	43-0	41-9	149-7	149-1	146-4	63.62	64.11	61.34
Heating and cooking appliances.....	43-2	44-0	42-5	143-4	143-7	143-5	61.95	63.23	60.99
Iron castings.....	43-8	44-5	42-3	164-9	164-5	155-2	72.23	73.20	65.65
Machinery manufacturing.....	43-1	42-9	41-7	159-6	159-7	153-3	68.79	68.51	63.93
Primary iron and steel.....	41-3	41-3	39-8	188-7	186-5	173-2	77.93	77.02	68.93
Sheet metal products.....	41-6	41-9	41-2	158-3	158-1	155-2	65.85	66.24	63.94
*Transportation equipment.....	40-8	39-8	41-0	166-3	166-8	164-0	67.85	66.39	67.24
Aircraft and parts.....	41-5	42-0	41-5	172-3	173-8	172-4	71.50	73.00	71.55
Motor vehicles.....	40-4	37-6	41-3	179-4	180-1	174-4	72.48	67.72	72.03
Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	40-3	40-9	40-3	162-1	161-2	166-3	65.33	65.93	67.02
Railroad and rolling stock equipment.....	39-9	37-9	39-6	158-7	160-7	158-5	63.32	60.91	62.77
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	41-8	41-4	42-7	162-3	161-2	155-1	67.84	66.74	66.23
*Non ferrous metal products.....	41-7	41-8	41-4	168-3	168-4	161-5	70.18	70.39	66.86
Aluminum products.....	42-1	42-4	40-9	145-2	146-6	146-3	61.13	62.18	59.84
Brass and copper products.....	43-3	43-1	41-7	156-6	157-2	152-3	67.81	67.75	63.51
Smelting and refining.....	41-1	41-1	41-4	183-4	183-0	173-6	75.38	75.21	71.87
*Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	41-8	42-2	40-9	150-5	150-2	148-7	62.91	63.38	60.82
Heavy electrical machinery and equipment.....	41-4	41-5	40-3	168-3	167-0	166-0	69.68	69.31	66.80
*Non-metallic mineral products.....	43-7	44-1	44-0	147-5	147-5	142-9	64.46	65.05	62.88
Clay products.....	44-3	45-0	45-0	137-9	137-5	132-6	61.09	61.88	59.67
Glass and glass products.....	42-8	43-1	43-1	147-5	147-9	141-3	63.13	63.74	60.90
Products of petroleum and coal.....	41-9	42-3	41-8	198-5	200-4	191-7	83.17	84.77	80.13
Chemical products.....	41-3	41-6	41-4	154-2	153-9	147-0	63.68	64.02	60.86
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	41-6	42-2	40-9	125-8	126-5	121-8	52.33	53.38	49.82
Acids, alkalis and salts.....	42-2	42-3	42-1	177-6	176-2	168-9	74.95	74.53	71.11
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	42-3	42-3	42-0	117-8	117-6	115-9	49.83	49.73	48.68
*Durable goods.....	41-8	41-8	41-5	157-4	157-0	152-5	65.79	65.63	63.29
Non-durable goods.....	41-4	41-5	41-0	134-1	133-5	130-0	55.52	55.40	53.80
Construction.....	40-1	41-4	40-6	154-7	152-2	147-5	62.03	63.01	59.89
Buildings and structures.....	40-0	40-9	40-5	167-3	164-8	159-5	66.92	67.40	64.60
Highways, bridges and streets.....	40-2	42-6	40-7	127-0	125-6	122-3	51.05	53.51	49.78
Electric and motor transportation.....	44-7	44-7	44-8	147-0	145-9	141-1	65.71	65.22	63.21
Service.....	40-7	40-4	41-0	87-4	87-3	84-8	35.57	35.27	34.77
Hotels and restaurants.....	41-0	40-5	41-4	87-7	87-5	84-9	35.96	35.44	35.15
Laundries and dry cleaning plants.....	40-9	41-2	41-0	82-4	82-8	80-4	33.70	34.11	32.96

\*Durable manufactured goods industries.



**TABLE C-6.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA**

SOURCE: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings: Prices and Price Indexes, D.B.S.

Period	Average Hours Worked Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers (Av. 1949 = 100)		
				Average Weekly Earnings	Consumer Price Index	Average Real Weekly Earnings
		cts.	\$			
Monthly Average 1949.....	42.3	98.6	41.71	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly Average 1950.....	42.3	103.6	43.82	105.1	102.9	102.1
Monthly Average 1951.....	41.8	116.8	48.82	117.0	113.7	102.9
Monthly Average 1952.....	41.5	129.2	53.62	128.6	116.5	110.4
Monthly Average 1953.....	41.3	135.8	56.09	134.5	115.5	116.5
Monthly Average 1954.....	40.6	140.8	57.16	137.0	116.2	117.9
Week Preceding:						
November 1, 1954.....	41.3	140.5	58.03	139.1	116.8	119.1
December 1, 1954.....	41.2	141.2	58.17	139.5	116.6	119.6
January 1, 1955.....	41.1*	142.8	58.69*	140.7	116.4	120.9
February 1, 1955.....	41.0	142.7	58.51	140.3	116.3	120.6
March 1, 1955.....	41.2	143.5	59.12	141.7	116.0	122.2
April 1, 1955.....	41.1	144.3	59.31	142.2	116.1	122.5
May 1, 1955.....	41.2	145.4	59.90	143.6	116.4	123.4
June 1, 1955.....	41.0	145.5	59.66	143.0	115.9	123.4
July 1, 1955.....	40.9	145.0	59.31	142.2	116.0	122.6
August 1, 1955.....	40.8	145.1	59.20	141.9	116.4	121.9
September 1, 1955.....	41.2	143.8	59.25	142.1	116.8	121.7
October 1, 1955.....	41.5	144.8	60.09	144.1	116.9	123.3
November 1, 1955 <sup>(1)</sup> .....	41.6	145.3	60.44	144.9	116.9	124.0

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the Consumer Price Index into the average weekly earnings index. (Average 1949 = 100) by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

\* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures for January 1, 1955 are 39.3 and \$56.12.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

## D—National Employment Service Statistics

Tables D-1 to D-5 are based on regular statistical reports from local offices of the National Employment Service. These statistics are compiled from two different reporting forms, UIC 751: statistical report on employment operations by industry, and UIC 757: inventory of registrations and vacancies by occupation. The data on applicants and vacancies in these two reporting forms are not identical.

**TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT**

(Source: Form U.I.C. 757)

Month	Unfilled Vacancies*			Live Applications for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Date Nearest:</b>						
February 1, 1950.....	8,315	10,076	18,391	301,039	74,557	375,596
February 1, 1951.....	24,983	10,795	35,778	231,826	68,220	300,046
February 1, 1952.....	14,957	8,736	23,693	275,814	87,011	362,825
February 1, 1953.....	12,235	13,244	25,499	317,723	73,213	390,936
February 1, 1954.....	8,406	9,575	17,981	439,633	103,112	542,745
February 1, 1955.....	8,276	8,004	16,880	483,380	117,651	601,031
March 1, 1955.....	9,154	9,503	18,663	510,551	118,035	628,586
April 1, 1955.....	10,611	11,706	22,117	505,472	114,572	620,044
May 1, 1955.....	15,508	14,655	30,163	594,621	98,601	693,222
June 1, 1955.....	21,675	18,451	40,126	605,630	76,273	681,903
July 1, 1955.....	18,741	17,392	36,133	52,711	77,865	130,576
August 1, 1955.....	18,363	16,665	35,028	152,710	72,674	225,384
September 1, 1955.....	26,320	19,536	45,856	121,945	63,738	185,683
October 1, 1955.....	23,794	18,225	42,019	117,723	63,545	181,268
November 1, 1955.....	24,268	14,665	38,933	136,620	69,715	206,335
December 1, 1955.....	26,895	14,969	41,864	194,478	73,852	268,330
January 1, 1956 <sup>(1)</sup> .....	17,986	12,111	30,097	312,066	84,815	396,881
February 1, 1956 <sup>(1)</sup> .....	18,180	12,992	31,172	396,642	107,851	504,493

\*Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

(<sup>1</sup>) Latest figures subject to revision.

**TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT  
DECEMBER 30, 1955 <sup>(1)</sup>**

(Source: Form U.I.C. 751)

Industry	Male	Female	Total	Change from	
				November 30, 1955	December 31, 1954
<b>Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping</b> .....	<b>356</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>430</b>	— 56	+ 151
<b>Forestry</b> .....	<b>6,024</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6,034</b>	— 2,528	+ 5,151
<b>Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells</b> .....	<b>568</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>638</b>	+ 193	+ 317
Metal Mining.....	246	8	254	+ 54	+ 126
Fuels.....	227	25	252	+ 20	+ 161
Non-Metal Mining.....	35	4	39	+ 13	+ 16
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits.....	4	.....	4	+ 1	+ 2
Prospecting.....	56	33	89	+ 15	+ 12
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>3,827</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>6,165</b>	— 250	+ 2,440
Foods and Beverages.....	164	137	301	— 62	+ 143
Tobacco and Tobacco Products.....	11	9	20	— 317	+ 200
Rubber Products.....	44	20	64	— 6	+ 15
Leather Products.....	86	158	244	+ 41	+ 104
Textile Products (except clothing).....	102	133	235	+ 25	+ 124
Clothing (textile and fur).....	123	1,071	1,194	+ 24	+ 483
Wood Products.....	247	49	296	— 73	+ 69
Paper Products.....	127	48	175	+ 12	+ 35
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	150	101	251	— 41	+ 73
Iron and Steel Products.....	662	150	812	+ 62	+ 419
Transportation Equipment.....	1,082	103	1,185	— 10	+ 686
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	236	60	296	+ 58	+ 208
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	475	117	592	+ 50	+ 176
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	83	35	118	+ 18	+ 49
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....	24	12	36	— 1	+ 10
Chemical Products.....	142	59	201	+ 5	+ 34
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	69	76	145	— 35	+ 82
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>1,268</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,337</b>	— 599	— 280
General Contractors.....	972	41	1,013	— 327	— 438
Special Trade Contractors.....	296	28	324	— 272	+ 158
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> .....	<b>700</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>997</b>	+ 61	+ 172
Transportation.....	591	111	702	+ 24	— 1
Storage.....	25	17	42	+ 8	+ 28
Communication.....	84	169	253	+ 29	+ 145
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>89</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>165</b>	+ 29	+ 97
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>3,627</b>	— 1,587	+ 1,743
Wholesale.....	661	439	1,100	— 71	+ 455
Retail.....	1,284	1,243	2,527	— 1,516	+ 1,288
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....	<b>572</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>1,367</b>	+ 18	+ 391
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>2,320</b>	<b>6,921</b>	<b>9,241</b>	— 7,583	+ 3,460
Community or Public Service.....	157	955	1,112	— 273	+ 204
Government Service.....	1,142	549	1,691	— 6,940	+ 773
Recreation Service.....	39	81	120	— 31	+ 18
Business Service.....	591	289	880	+ 50	+ 304
Personal Service.....	391	5,047	5,438	— 389	+ 2,161
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>17,669</b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>30,001</b>	<b>— 12,392</b>	<b>+ 13,642</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Preliminary—subject to revision.  
Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.



**TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT,  
BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX AS AT DECEMBER 29, 1955 <sup>(1)</sup>**

(Source: Form U.I.C. 757)

Occupational Group	Unfilled Vacancies <sup>(2)</sup>			Live Applications for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and managerial workers.....	2,290	494	2,784	4,096	1,148	5,244
Clerical workers.....	2,117	3,522	5,639	9,346	19,003	28,349
Sales workers.....	1,251	765	2,016	4,614	7,613	12,227
Personal and domestic service workers...	632	5,593	6,225	20,366	15,520	44,886
Seamen.....	1	.....	1	3,605	23	3,628
Agriculture and fishing.....	315	6	321	3,084	592	3,676
Skilled and semiskilled workers.....	9,773	1,319	11,092	142,436	20,665	163,101
Food and kindred products (inc. tobacco).....	31	10	41	1,640	581	2,221
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	89	1,013	1,102	3,945	13,607	17,552
Lumber and wood products.....	5,632	3	5,635	14,586	168	14,754
Pulp, paper (inc. printing).....	33	13	46	850	397	1,247
Leather and leather products.....	33	94	127	1,439	1,144	2,583
Stone, clay and glass products.....	7	1	8	513	49	562
Metalworking.....	910	26	936	13,761	996	14,757
Electrical.....	271	9	280	1,702	695	2,397
Transportation equipment.....	41	3	44	1,736	43	1,779
Mining.....	234	.....	234	1,328	.....	1,328
Construction.....	424	.....	424	47,532	5	47,537
Transportation (except seamen).....	703	6	709	22,947	108	23,055
Communications and public utility.....	31	.....	31	806	1	807
Trade and service.....	105	113	218	3,415	1,540	4,955
Other skilled and semiskilled.....	1,137	21	1,158	18,574	1,012	19,586
Foremen.....	37	7	44	3,511	310	3,821
Apprentices.....	55	.....	55	4,151	9	4,160
Unskilled workers.....	1,607	412	2,019	115,519	20,251	135,770
Food and tobacco.....	16	40	56	5,386	6,190	11,576
Lumber and lumber products.....	356	10	366	12,717	335	13,052
Metalworking.....	179	7	186	6,184	494	6,678
Construction.....	584	.....	584	58,907	7	58,914
Other unskilled workers.....	472	355	827	32,325	13,225	45,550
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>17,986</b>	<b>12,111</b>	<b>30,097</b>	<b>312,066</b>	<b>84,815</b>	<b>396,881</b>

(1) Preliminary—subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

**TABLE D-4.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS AT DECEMBER 29, 1955**

(SOURCE: U. I. C. 757)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies <sup>(2)</sup>			Live Applications		
	(1) Dec. 29, 1955	Previous Month Dec. 1, 1955	Previous Year Dec. 30, 1954	(1) Dec. 29, 1955	Previous Month Dec. 1, 1955	Previous Year Dec. 30, 1954
<b>Newfoundland</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>6,505</b>	<b>11,876</b>
Corner Brook	3	8	4	2,622	1,378	1,896
Grand Falls		1		1,013	597	909
St. John's	490	293	219	7,717	4,530	9,071
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>2,797</b>
Charlottetown	102	125	44	1,778	932	1,664
Summerside	15	37	11	1,051	607	1,133
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>17,168</b>	<b>12,611</b>	<b>19,281</b>
Amherst	33	32	5	892	507	836
Bridgewater		17	120	1,237	499	1,161
Halifax	592	727	508	3,370	3,630	4,016
Inverness				537	343	614
Kentville	44	54	54	1,576	889	1,801
Liverpool	49	89	16	333	175	347
New Glasgow	41	83	13	2,449	1,609	3,544
Springhill	3			475	466	530
Sydney	25	24	17	3,623	2,513	3,692
Truro	42	42	27	1,154	890	1,024
Yarmouth	9	10	12	1,522	1,090	1,716
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>18,091</b>	<b>11,388</b>	<b>19,328</b>
Bathurst	19	18	16	2,418	967	2,362
Campbellton	30	44	63	963	617	1,249
Edmundston	16	34	31	1,316	683	1,247
Fredericton	155	152	1,239	1,154	692	892
Minto	36	49	1	427	373	436
Moncton	305	395	129	4,972	2,882	5,652
Newcastle	1	1		1,632	860	1,686
Saint John	127	189	159	2,617	2,690	3,134
St. Stephen	25	17	6	1,246	837	1,458
Sussex	25	19	2	521	309	402
Woodstock	7	31	1	825	478	810
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>10,840</b>	<b>14,815</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>122,531</b>	<b>73,930</b>	<b>143,892</b>
Asbestos	37	35	16	524	262	673
Beauharnois	34	34	1	985	396	989
Buckingham	10	12	58	677	459	832
Causapscal	262	360	40	879	754	988
Chandler	4	69		867	279	1,267
Chicoutimi	122	147	121	1,208	851	1,285
Dolbeau	31	104	55	445	303	442
Drummondville	67	48	23	2,047	1,175	2,243
Farnham	62	68	9	926	719	1,190
Forestville	650	630	12	427	214	520
Gaspé	19	1	2	427	292	897
Granby	11	23	22	2,594	1,259	2,858
Hull	61	64	27	2,547	1,732	2,861
Joliette	272	237	29	2,353	1,593	2,498
Jonquière	44	64	29	1,627	952	1,436
Lachute	22	24		612	395	882
La Malbaie	1		1	1,124	354	1,306
La Tuque	1,538	2,465	125	336	309	915
Lévis	52	44	57	3,341	1,645	4,189
Louiseville	29	37	21	722	273	755
Magog	6	12		513	307	
Maniwaki	112	53	7	340	175	549
Matane	3	100	4	1,248	464	1,299
Mégantic	11	13	5	768	535	786
Mont-Laurier	4	7		477	257	655
Montmagny	19	27	14	1,234	593	1,481
Montréal	3,635	4,400	1,817	43,087	28,081	54,176
New Richmond	18	16	42	1,148	775	1,212
Port Alfred	182	438	7	780	310	821
Québec	477	665	305	12,026	7,808	12,514
Rimouski	217	1,459	13	2,094	875	2,076
Rivière du Loup	21	32	154	2,528	1,058	2,745
Roberval	102	147	245	463	230	486
Rouyn	413	453	78	1,301	953	1,459
Ste-Agathe	25			648	375	756
Ste-Anne de Bellevue	83	41	8	1,028	525	1,143
Ste-Thérèse	50	39	9	1,614	813	1,533
St-Georges Est.	200	212	168	1,497	784	1,547
St-Hyacinthe	63	88	11	2,370	1,097	2,823
St-Jean	87	88	31	1,551	955	1,610
St-Jérôme	24	32	15	1,417	900	1,583
St-Joseph d'Alma	32	77	12	1,193	933	1,226
Sept Iles	234	232	63	951	464	869
Shawinigan Falls	54	61	29	2,744	1,884	3,193
Sherbrooke	182	299	94	3,020	2,260	4,153
Sorel	24	18	15	1,924	746	3,070
Thetford Mines	55	28	69	1,353	768	1,239
Trois-Rivières	712	769	93	3,987	2,460	5,225

**TABLE D-4.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS AT DECEMBER 29, 1955**

(SOURCE: U. I. C. 757)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies(2)			Live Applications		
	(1) Dec. 29, 1955	Previous Month Dec. 1, 1955	Previous Year Dec. 30, 1954	(1) Dec. 29, 1955	Previous Month Dec. 1, 1955	Previous Year Dec. 30, 1954
<b>Quebec—Con.</b>						
Val d'Or.....	333	285	123	1,023	851	1,086
Valleyfield.....	54	42	42	1,580	830	1,817
Victoriaville.....	50	43	41	1,620	948	1,734
<b>Ontario.</b>	<b>10,312</b>	<b>12,398</b>	<b>5,202</b>	<b>121,193</b>	<b>79,503</b>	<b>154,616</b>
Ampprior.....	28	69	4	334	165	415
Barrie.....	39	64	24	1,132	890	1,142
Belloville.....	9	18	14	1,365	984	1,284
Bracebridge.....	64	72	21	952	547	1,115
Brampton.....	28	36	3	557	393	555
Brantford.....	68	71	28	2,042	1,455	2,801
Brockville.....	23	29	9	407	246	601
Carleton Place.....		3		403	155	552
Chatham.....	45	41	20	1,688	1,560	2,453
Cobourg.....	6	7	1	621	427	665
Collingwood.....	36	35	6	847	540	934
Cornwall.....	115	137	39	1,975	1,327	2,280
Fort Erie.....	85	59	2	610	564	666
Fort Frances.....	8	6	7	419	321	556
Fort William.....	288	239	85	1,693	961	2,319
Galt.....	81	68	46	992	603	1,696
Gananoque.....	5	6		282	176	260
Goderich.....	25	20	5	603	332	582
Guelph.....	102	87	47	1,067	910	1,658
Hamilton.....	605	860	477	8,160	5,052	12,954
Hawkesbury.....	15	8	5	850	513	844
Ingersoll.....	17	17	8	405	274	676
Kapuskasing.....	108	39	17	456	533	845
Kenora.....	23	12	2	528	504	556
Kingston.....	71	109	89	1,132	963	1,091
Kirkland Lake.....	119	106	18	741	573	979
Kitchener.....	70	115	53	3,081	1,125	3,479
Leamington.....	16	27	5	1,353	590	1,022
Lindsay.....	43	61	27	714	535	801
Listowel.....	19	20	11	341	205	385
London.....	424	552	283	3,920	3,097	5,610
Midland.....	5	5	4	1,085	417	1,467
Napanee.....	3	3	4	565	328	574
New Toronto.....	95	112	72	2,424	1,525	2,351
Niagara Falls.....	45	125	40	1,680	1,430	2,627
North Bay.....	44	28	40	1,107	807	1,566
Oakville.....	143	128	36	461	242	626
Orillia.....	39	32	11	789	594	1,012
Oshawa.....	65	84	106	3,772	2,289	3,047
Ottawa.....	1,676	1,939	603	3,727	2,912	3,969
Owen Sound.....	31	40	25	1,849	1,010	1,903
Parry Sound.....	5	5	1	327	202	524
Pembroke.....	121	143	68	1,207	952	1,303
Perth.....	8	16	16	485	283	529
Peterborough.....	81	100	19	2,087	1,624	2,556
Pictou.....	2	9	1	531	324	630
Port Arthur.....	182	63	103	2,303	1,593	3,410
Port Colborne.....	6	6	2	640	343	886
Prescott.....	15	10	32	595	343	786
Renfrew.....	9	7	11	498	348	607
St. Catharines.....	85	80	88	3,213	2,309	3,740
St. Thomas.....	45	354	243	732	500	1,406
Sarnia.....	39	66	36	1,717	1,141	2,632
Sault Ste. Marie.....	137	147	61	1,016	836	3,250
Simcoe.....	11	19	9	832	463	810
Sioux Lookout.....	45	30	23	147	131	179
Smiths Falls.....	6	19	3	459	304	425
Stratford.....	11	16	13	661	374	1,122
Sturgeon Falls.....	1	15	2	806	694	1,009
Sudbury.....	191	174	74	2,115	1,646	3,044
Timmins.....	168	159	36	1,189	993	1,645
Toronto.....	3,591	4,142	1,678	27,263	18,457	34,334
Trenton.....	33	32	34	906	725	1,130
Walkerton.....	24	26	8	615	335	716
Wallaceburg.....	5	11	4	383	303	845
Welland.....	54	20	10	1,410	937	2,737
Weston.....	380	532	182	1,209	962	1,220
Windsor.....	302	669	141	10,422	4,040	11,550
Woodstock.....	24	39	7	296	267	693
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>20,335</b>	<b>14,733</b>	<b>22,390</b>
Brandon.....	121	194	111	1,776	1,155	1,697
Dauphin.....	9	12	6	1,130	673	1,064
Flin Flon.....	47	49	26	182	194	289
Portage la Prairie.....	21	57	20	927	693	930
The Pas.....	22	9	1	148	102	148
Winnipeg.....	1,338	3,108	907	16,172	11,916	18,262



**TABLE D-4.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS AT DECEMBER 29, 1955**

(Source: U. I. C. 757)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies <sup>(2)</sup>			Live Applications		
	(1) Dec. 29, 1955	Previous Month Dec. 1, 1955	Previous Year Dec. 30, 1954	(1) Dec. 29, 1955	Previous Month Dec. 1, 1955	Previous Year Dec. 30, 1954
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>703</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>15,709</b>	<b>10,651</b>	<b>15,417</b>
Estevan.....	35	32	27	258	194	327
Moose Jaw.....	135	128	74	1,333	1,052	1,407
North Battleford.....	58	39	18	1,155	751	1,167
Prince Albert.....	40	27	19	1,625	1,047	1,875
Regina.....	200	208	115	4,581	2,992	4,007
Saskatoon.....	125	136	195	3,456	2,465	3,379
Swift Current.....	35	61	23	836	517	821
Weyburn.....	17	26	43	380	283	404
Yorkton.....	58	61	34	2,085	1,350	2,030
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>20,576</b>	<b>15,716</b>	<b>20,563</b>
Blairmore.....	43	44	8	367	290	483
Calgary.....	801	1,369	630	5,871	5,136	6,105
Drumheller.....	19	25	13	288	212	305
Edmonton.....	1,053	996	600	9,246	6,746	8,889
Edson.....	80	61	45	2,208	263	290
Lethbridge.....	150	197	56	2,689	1,568	2,301
Medicine Hat.....	36	80	21	1,152	874	1,329
Red Deer.....	34	62	49	775	627	795
Yellowknife Office Closed.....	Figures Included With Edmonton			Figures Included With Edmonton		
			6			66
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>2,262</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>47,097</b>	<b>41,754</b>	<b>55,604</b>
Chilliwack.....	16	37	23	1,852	1,586	1,690
Courtenay.....	110	22	7	1,701	1,201	1,703
Cranbrook.....	6	16	5	613	344	745
Dawson Creek.....	24	12	13	418	339	445
Duncan.....	16	34	4	1,592	1,557	1,055
Kamloops.....	50	128	47	919	549	829
Kelowna.....	10	16	6	1,265	494	1,052
Kittimat.....	345	165		78	114	
Mission City.....	11	20	9	1,493	1,198	1,408
Nanaimo.....	16	47	8	2,112	1,575	2,186
Nelson.....	4	14	12	856	509	1,155
New Westminster.....	82	129	81	5,506	4,689	6,081
Penticton.....	3	16	1	1,446	538	1,190
Port Alberni.....	39	32	9	802	1,371	782
Prince George.....	82	91	39	1,443	1,230	2,026
Prince Rupert.....	46	36	50	1,074	770	1,261
Princeton.....	3	9	1	334	151	240
Trail.....	37	30	20	717	432	890
Vancouver.....	1,097	3,993	544	18,110	19,001	25,837
Vernon.....	16	38	6	1,458	816	1,515
Victoria.....	222	267	158	2,862	2,933	3,092
Whitehorse.....	27	27	23	446	357	422
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>30,097</b>	<b>41,864</b>	<b>16,196</b>	<b>396,881</b>	<b>268,330</b>	<b>465,764</b>
Males.....	17,986	26,895	8,420	312,066	194,478	371,959
Females.....	12,111	14,969	7,776	84,815	73,852	93,805

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

**TABLE D-5.—PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES**

(Source: Form U.I.C. 751)

1950—1955

Year	Total	Male	Female	Atlantic Region	Quebec Region	Ontario Region	Prairie Region	Pacific Region
1950.....	790,802	559,882	230,920	56,732	151,438	321,354	179,732	81,546
1951.....	918,238	655,933	262,305	68,895	223,979	332,499	196,754	96,111
1952.....	908,507	677,777	302,730	84,640	251,744	320,684	207,569	115,870
1953.....	993,406	661,167	332,239	76,913	259,874	342,678	201,670	112,271
1954.....	861,588	545,452	316,136	67,893	209,394	277,417	175,199	131,685
1955.....	953,576	642,726	310,850	67,619	222,370	343,466	178,015	142,116

TABLE D-6.—VACANCIES<sup>1</sup> AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES OCTOBER 3 TO DECEMBER 30, 1955  
(SOURCE: U.I.C. 751)

Industry	Newfoundland			Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario				
	Placements		Vacancies Notified	Placements		Vacancies Notified	Placements		Vacancies Notified	Placements		Vacancies Notified	Placements		Vacancies Notified	Placements				
	Reg-ular	Trans-fers out		Reg-ular	Trans-fers out		Reg-ular	Trans-fers out		Reg-ular	Trans-fers out		Reg-ular	Trans-fers out		Reg-ular	Trans-fers out			
Agriculture.....			531	204	4	102	63	2	460	98	270	1	10	690	314	194	5,370	1,257	4,245	181
Forestry.....	4	3	1			30	426	217	8	36	710	390	7	41	8,808	4,745	37	3,102	1,905	27
Fishing and Trapping..							3	1												
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	1	1					100	111	1	12	53	30	5	1	550	191	3	642	433	87
Metal Mining.....	1	1					98	110		2	12	9	2	1	433	117	2	487	284	11
Fuels.....							3			10	34	15			9			1	6	1
Non-Metal Mining.....										3								13	7	1
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits							1		1		2		2		92	50				
Prospecting.....											5	6			20			122	124	
Manufacturing	21	9	8				113	26	1	23	364	243	52	3	18,350	12,447	555	27,589	10,655	2,844
Food and Beverages....	9	1	7				36	8	26		56	30	19		1,674	1,238	61	2,918	1,912	441
Tobacco and Tobacco Products.							2				1				163	130		1,094	1,087	
Rubber products.....							2	1			8	6			152	91	5	297	190	21
Leather Products.....							1								1,027	722	5	1,467	363	9
Textile Products (except clothing)							2													
Clothing (textile and fur)							9	3	1			3	1							
Wood Products.....							46	31	1			35	30	1	1,520	1,192	33	1,217	925	82
Paper Products.....	9	5					80	40	27		76	51	10		4,227	2,833	32	1,621	1,201	69
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.							2				35	21	2		1,245	880	92	1,595	1,201	175
Iron and Steel Products.							6	3							602	473	19	926	532	196
Transportation Equip-ment.	1	1					61	48	4		14	14			789	495	65	1,242	617	363
Non-Ferrous Metal Prod-ucts.	1	2					446	386	14	21	26	16	4	1	2,175	1,607	48	4,983	3,518	422
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....							8	5			21	12	1		1,192	682	69	1,494	2,005	288
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.							17	11	4		39	31	1		640	429	15	1,372	993	108
Products of Petroleum and Coal.	1	1					20	9	7		4	2	1		938	482	19	2	3,093	2,206
Chemical Products											10	17			322	217	8	778	487	164
Miscellaneous Manufac-turing Industries.							8	5			11		7	2	148	62		220	140	16
							5		2						759	394	62	1,207	807	217
											13	9	6		786	520	22	1,135	863	108

<b>Construction.</b>	756	690	25	3	137	103	8	24	699	395	132	154	2,548	1,991	84	94	11,563	8,403	959	513	15,705	14,054	2,140	850
	725	670	24	3	108	79	5	17	586	321	111	110	2,318	1,833	59	86	8,230	6,087	785	393	14,555	11,031	1,553	814
	31	20	1	.....	29	24	3	7	113	74	21	44	230	168	25	8	3,333	2,316	174	120	4,146	3,023	587	36
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication.</b>	12	12	.....	.....	337	42	272	.....	438	137	240	1	554	143	318	1	5,730	2,323	2,449	91	5,288	2,553	1,862	40
	10	10	.....	.....	333	40	272	.....	392	125	223	1	516	110	311	1	5,204	2,094	2,413	89	4,105	2,084	1,474	24
	2	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	11	11	6	.....	19	13	6	.....	136	70	23	.....	552	302	214	14
<b>Public Utility Operation</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	11	.....	.....	19	20	1	.....	300	159	13	.....	631	167	174	2
	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	107	22	35	2	12	11	1	.....	130	61	14	1	423	314	24	5
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,817	997	351	2	1,077	714	167	1	9,696	5,958	763	32	17,641	10,728	2,971	90
<b>Trade.</b>	97	58	6	.....	944	220	652	.....	1,668	304	230	2	293	152	76	.....	2,894	1,757	310	6	5,115	2,831	1,263	28
	37	21	5	.....	475	48	274	.....	1,157	693	112	5	784	592	91	.....	6,802	4,201	453	26	12,526	7,897	1,688	62
	60	37	1	.....	469	172	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.</b>	7	4	.....	.....	26	16	3	.....	168	95	27	1	127	74	13	.....	1,312	649	22	6	2,072	1,117	109	3
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,919	1,304	1,058	15	2,326	1,248	540	17	17,908	8,150	4,712	146	30,954	16,577	8,295	166
	679	245	23	.....	496	251	163	1	189	94	40	1	171	103	42	.....	1,245	727	85	9	2,777	1,420	506	16
<b>Service.</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,359	808	320	13	912	769	17	.....	2,122	1,590	104	26	9,715	7,603	1,082	58
	8	6	1	.....	63	40	14	.....	20	98	10	.....	78	58	4	.....	1,102	484	162	15	1,836	976	292	64
	616	211	7	.....	84	81	1	.....	40	38	10	.....	1,150	311	472	4	13,250	5,233	4,333	95	15,998	6,255	6,281	23
<b>Totals.</b>	1,577	1,022	63	3	2,590	920	1,128	56	8,512	4,797	1,958	711	7,869	5,114	1,488	168	74,836	43,221	9,828	1,966	112,452	68,036	22,539	2,371
	1,419	926	60	3	1,915	570	891	56	6,006	3,377	1,408	706	5,792	4,010	1,811	158	51,320	31,111	5,806	1,875	75,388	46,596	15,855	2,185
	158	96	3	.....	673	350	238	.....	2,506	1,350	550	5	2,677	1,101	377	10	23,516	12,110	4,022	91	37,064	21,440	6,684	186

1 Current and deferred vacancies reported during the period



TABLE D-6.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES OCTOBER 3 TO DECEMBER 30, 1955

Source: U.I.C. (751)

Industry	Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada			
	Vacancies Notified	Placements			Vacancies Notified	Placements			Vacancies Notified	Placements			Vacancies Notified	Placements			Vacancies Notified	Placements		
		Reg- ular	Cas- ual	Trans- fers out		Reg- ular	Cas- ual	Trans- fers out		Reg- ular	Cas- ual	Trans- fers out		Reg- ular	Cas- ual	Trans- fers out		Reg- ular	Cas- ual	Trans- fers out
<b>Agriculture</b>	351	214	25	8	514	12	2	1,688	1,324	49	14	2,895	1,458	1,305	293	13,090	5,623	5,948	1,162	
<b>Forestry</b>	147	100	2	148	9	23	817	616	2	2	3	1,390	1,150	9	27	15,423	9,136	93	1,472	
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b>	2											4	4			77	48	2	4	
<b>Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells</b>	134	104	3	25	85	7	7	1,917	861	23	11	494	391	6	23	4,073	2,210	67	199	
Metal Mining	111	85	1	23	3	5	5	393	303	19	2	393	292	6	23	1,553	850	22	158	
Fuels	12	19	1		75	7	2	1,412	634	19	9	60	59			1,790	928	32	23	
Non-Metal Mining	10	7	2					14	6			31	32			150	93			
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits	1	2			7			37	152	1		7	5			176	151	5	9	
Prospecting	1							8				3	3			404	190	8	9	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	2,477	1,408	460	3	323	91	2	2,165	1,293	354	20	6,277	4,438	629	230	59,617	40,679	5,120	933	
Foods and Beverages	513	293	117	1	149	49		381	111	136		1,389	1,022	263	6	7,428	4,912	1,147	50	
Tobacco and Tobacco Products								6	5			2	2			1,266	1,225		1	
Rubber Products	7	40	5		3			9	1			5	4			473	298	26	3	
Leather Products	68	40	5					12	11			78	40	1		1,075	1,188	21	5	
Textile Products (except clothing)	53	36	2		2	1		28	23			68	59		1	2,901	2,247	119	15	
Clothing (textile and fur)	537	316	46		10			82	61	2		182	120			6,716	4,610	157	16	
Wood Products	231	114	78		12	5		328	199	34	6	2,238	1,855	119	75	5,891	4,417	540	105	
Paper Products	75	52	11		1			29	13	2	9	292	194	45	13	1,962	1,286	275	37	
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	158	81	49		26	5		70	38	11		188	83	65	1	2,564	1,403	562	17	
Iron and Steel Products	280	160	69		20	22	1	395	216	76		597	418	58	8	8,971	6,353	713	155	
Transportation Equipment	149	109	6		28	2		358	257	31	1	677	277	19	7	6,477	4,069	428	283	
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	34	27	2					24	17		2	422	101	2	80	2,530	1,606	128	116	
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	66	46	5		3			30	20	1	1	66	44	3		4,102	2,814	198	99	
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	61	37	14		15			222	182	11		134	84	11	5	1,577	1,049	216	10	
Products of Petroleum and Coal	37	15	9		25	6		59	35	2		80	34	20		591	311	53	15	
Chemical Products	86	47	30		6	1		115	51	46	1	73	40	8	1	2,267	1,350	371	41	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	89	58	17		11			29	22	2		85	58	9	3	2,154	1,541	166	10	
<b>Construction</b>	1,575	1,399	98	21	915	277	8	3,766	2,793	372	25	4,782	3,521	326	415	45,884	34,264	4,421	2,110	
General Contractors	1,206	1,023	73	21	717	218	8	2,851	2,161	249	21	4,139	3,056	312	390	35,820	27,008	3,319	1,875	
Special Trade Contractors	369	376	25		198	59		915	632	123	4	643	465	81	16	10,064	7,256	1,102	235	
<b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b>	1,036	698	105	15	349	151	38	1,279	698	258		1,558	830	443	3	16,830	7,785	6,098	189	
Transportation	931	642	67	15	369	115	38	1,012	545	171		1,328	722	380	2	14,431	6,481	5,425	170	
Storage	82	34	37		26			185	91	82		145	58	55		1,180	592	14	5	
Communication	23	22	1		10			85	59	5		85	50	8	1	1,219	512	218		

	45	34	4	22	19	2	102	70	9	123	82	4	1	968	615	97	9
<b>Public Utility Operation.....</b>																	
<b>Trade.....</b>	3,092	1,228	1,030	1,763	915	480	3,866	1,926	1,217	5,185	3,122	1,161	20	45,178	25,866	8,798	161
Wholesale.....	1,361	552	580	599	285	193	1,580	631	709	2	1,073	323	13	14,722	7,057	3,103	53
Retail.....	1,731	676	441	1,164	630	287	2,286	1,295	508	2	3,477	838	7	30,456	18,209	4,693	108
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....</b>	367	171	38	188	113	17	484	239	35	555	342	24	.....	5,336	2,570	288	11
<b>Service.....</b>	5,843	3,430	1,782	3,837	1,680	1,296	8,382	4,312	2,192	35	12,799	5,172	55	86,214	42,069	25,499	506
Community or Public Service.....	317	131	64	396	189	59	612	386	50	3	667	404	3	6,475	3,530	843	43
Government Service.....	2,352	2,188	61	1,413	833	307	2,873	2,377	297	5	6,084	2,418	16	28,130	18,878	5,523	128
Recreation Service.....	110	51	37	56	26	18	121	72	40	.....	133	48	2	1,340	686	355	8
Business Service.....	183	66	26	118	64	8	409	230	39	25	743	371	10	4,523	2,206	947	157
Personal Service.....	2,871	664	1,594	1,874	568	904	4,367	1,247	1,775	2	4,563	1,931	24	45,746	16,709	17,565	170
<b>Totals.....</b>	15,069	8,486	3,517	9,264	4,949	2,333	21,468	14,185	4,591	112	36,083	29,510	1,037	282,720	171,170	56,431	6,896
Men.....	8,869	6,311	1,913	6,179	3,399	1,730	15,977	9,723	2,799	96	23,067	13,986	973	196,932	119,949	36,217	6,406
Women.....	3,200	2,115	1,634	3,085	1,640	603	8,491	4,462	1,792	16	13,016	6,524	64	95,788	51,221	19,314	400

<sup>1</sup> Current and deferred vacancies reported during the period.

## E—Unemployment Insurance

**TABLE E-1.—PERSONS RECEIVING REGULAR BENEFIT, NUMBER OF DAYS AND WEEKS BENEFIT PAID AND AMOUNT PAID, DECEMBER 1955**

Source: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Estimated Average Per Week Receiving Benefit* (in thousands)	Number Com- mencing Benefit on Initial and Renewal Claims	Weeks Paid† (Disability Days in Brackets)	Amount of Benefit Paid ‡
Newfoundland	3.4	2,526	15,617 (374)	284,275
Prince Edward Island	0.9	662	3,884 (116)	60,711
Nova Scotia	7.4	4,275	33,027 (2,802)	554,261
New Brunswick	6.4	4,355	28,176 (1,730)	468,968
Quebec	50.6	31,913	208,134 (23,441)	3,504,484
Ontario	49.4	29,717	206,469 (20,945)	3,541,355
Manitoba	9.1	5,739	40,987 (3,434)	706,860
Saskatchewan	6.6	4,926	30,572 (1,710)	530,982
Alberta	9.2	7,368	41,240 (2,441)	722,467
British Columbia	19.6	16,116	94,566 (6,053)	1,568,510
Total Canada, December 1955	162.6	107,597	702,642 (63,046)§	11,942,873
Total Canada, November 1955	118.0	65,081	514,456 (62,995)	8,661,628†
Total Canada, December 1954	271.8†	164,999	6,166,295 (80,581)††	19,428,206

\* Based on the number of payment documents for the month.

† Week commencing first day of the month.

‡ Under the old Act payment was made on the basis of "days", whereas now the basis is "weekly".

§ In addition, 4,500 days were compensated in respect of unemployment occurring prior to October 2,

"Day".



**TABLE E-2.—REGULAR AND SEASONAL BENEFIT CLAIMANTS HAVING AN  
UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER IN THE "LIVE FILE" ON THE LAST WORKING  
DAY OF THE MONTH, BY DURATION, SEX AND PROVINCE, DECEMBER  
1955**

Province and Sex	Duration on the Register (weeks)									December 31, 1954 Total
	Total*	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	over 20	
CANADA.....	388,129†	147,275	56,912	62,409	53,120	23,850	13,967	8,159	22,437	479,259
Male.....	306,983	122,078	48,041	51,201	42,049	15,787	8,871	4,710	14,251	383,756
Female.....	81,141	25,197	8,871	11,208	11,071	8,063	5,096	3,449	8,186	95,503
Newfoundland.....	11,458	4,975	2,010	1,619	1,549	597	239	153	316	10,815
Male.....	10,981	4,862	1,969	1,560	1,466	545	205	114	260	10,486
Female.....	477	113	41	59	83	52	34	39	56	329
Prince Edward Island....	2,610	1,132	504	353	309	97	64	36	115	2,580
Male.....	2,238	995	459	311	259	78	43	24	69	2,214
Female.....	372	137	45	42	50	19	21	12	46	366
Nova Scotia.....	17,717	6,836	2,321	2,483	2,286	1,479	728	405	1,179	20,820
Male.....	15,507	6,145	2,155	2,258	1,956	1,184	574	306	929	18,628
Female.....	2,210	691	166	225	330	295	154	99	250	2,192
New Brunswick.....	17,940	6,300	3,779	2,861	2,205	1,136	574	338	747	19,588
Male.....	15,029	5,338	3,403	2,449	1,810	832	419	257	521	18,654
Female.....	2,911	962	376	412	395	304	155	81	226	2,934
Quebec.....	123,893	49,734	17,800	18,662	14,675	7,892	4,685	2,849	7,596	152,094
Male.....	95,150	39,986	14,739	15,040	11,035	5,167	2,928	1,670	4,585	117,817
Female.....	28,743	9,748	3,061	3,622	3,640	2,725	1,757	1,179	3,011	34,277
Ontario.....	117,816	48,765	15,243	18,171	13,739	6,724	4,601	2,671	7,902	159,389
Male.....	88,994	39,764	12,193	13,874*	9,927	4,119	2,814	1,394	4,909	123,925
Female.....	28,822	9,001	3,050	4,297	3,812	2,605	1,787	1,277	2,993	35,464
Manitoba.....	18,832	5,687	2,854	3,256	3,267	1,412	728	427	1,201	23,158
Male.....	14,424	4,493	2,350	2,725	2,536	880	437	244	759	17,934
Female.....	4,408	1,194	504	531	731	532	291	183	442	5,224
Saskatchewan.....	14,481	3,054	2,704	3,532	3,082	894	405	213	597	14,687
Male.....	12,380	2,652	2,421	3,194	2,718	636	238	129	392	12,753
Female.....	2,101	402	283	338	364	258	167	84	205	1,934
Alberta.....	19,924	5,886	3,151	4,227	4,143	983	505	257	772	21,962
Male.....	17,030	5,245	2,879	3,716	3,596	638	287	136	533	18,761
Female.....	2,894	641	272	511	547	345	218	121	239	3,201
British Columbia.....	43,458	14,906	6,546	7,245	7,865	2,636	1,438	810	2,012	54,166
Male.....	35,255	12,598	5,473	6,074	6,746	1,708	926	436	1,294	44,584
Female.....	8,203	2,308	1,073	1,171	1,119	928	512	374	718	9,582

\* Disability cases included in totals: December 30, 1955: 2,622 (1,740 males and 882 females); December 31, 1954: 2,911 (2,131 males and 780 females).

† This total is comparable to former totals of ordinary, short-time, temporary lay-off and supplementary benefit claimants.

**TABLE E-3.—INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCE,  
DECEMBER 1955**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Claims filed at Local Offices			Disposal of Claims (including claims Pending at end of month)			
	Total	Initial†	Renewal	Total Disposed of	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit	Pending
Newfoundland.....	8,286	6,594	1,692	5,417	2,914	2,503	4,702
Prince Edward Island.....	1,927	1,525	402	1,058	669	389	1,113
Nova Scotia.....	11,517	8,249	3,268	7,325	4,885	2,440	6,319
New Brunswick.....	13,006	10,086	2,920	7,960	4,882	3,078	7,096
Quebec.....	89,983	62,169	27,814	65,391	43,841	21,550	38,591
Ontario.....	85,823	56,348	29,475	67,506	44,997	22,509	31,413
Manitoba.....	13,292	9,825	3,467	11,529	6,587	4,942	3,955
Saskatchewan.....	9,134	6,998	2,136	8,631	4,855	3,776	3,109
Alberta.....	13,249	9,491	3,758	12,458	7,860	4,598	4,982
British Columbia.....	30,237	19,724	10,513	28,775	18,182	10,593	9,261
Total Canada, December 1955.....	276,454*	191,009	85,445	216,050†	139,672	76,378	110,541
Total Canada, November 1955.....	159,757	101,075	58,682	133,702	92,644	41,058	50,137
Total Canada, December 1954.....	310,490	211,159	99,331	260,174	199,723	60,451	99,067

\* In addition, revised claims received numbered 17,690.

† Initial claims adjusted after November 26 and for which a benefit period is not established are considered for seasonal benefit. (See Table E-5.)

‡ In addition, 16,971 revised claims were disposed of. Of these, 1,667 were special requests not granted and 850 were appeals by claimants. There were 3,026 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

**TABLE E-4.—ESTIMATES OF THE INSURED POPULATION UNDER THE  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D. B. S.

Beginning of Month of:	Total	Employed	Claimants*
1954—November.....	3,249,000	3,039,900	209,100
December.....	3,310,000	3,035,500	274,500
1955—January.....	3,393,000	2,961,200	431,800†
February.....	3,409,000	2,865,600	543,400†
March.....	3,435,000	2,856,400	578,600†
April.....	3,427,000	2,863,700	563,300†
May.....	3,224,000	2,905,500	318,500
June.....	3,222,000	3,012,300	209,700
July.....	3,268,000	3,110,900	157,100
August.....	3,281,000	3,141,000	140,000
September.....	3,322,000	3,192,200	129,800
October.....	3,328,000	3,197,700	130,300
November.....	3,359,000	3,195,900	163,100

\* Claimants having an unemployment register in the life file on last working day of preceding month. (Prior to November 1955, ordinary claimants only.)

† Includes supplementary benefit claimants.

**TABLE E-5.—INITIAL CLAIMS CONSIDERED FOR SEASONAL BENEFIT AND THEIR  
DISPOSITION, DECEMBER 1955**

	Claims Considered December 1955*	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit
Newfoundland.....	2,226	1,429	797
Prince Edward Island.....	348	272	76
Nova Scotia.....	2,032	1,486	546
New Brunswick.....	2,778	2,089	689
Quebec.....	19,124	13,624	5,500
Ontario.....	19,684	14,141	5,543
Manitoba.....	4,535	3,495	1,040
Saskatchewan.....	3,478	2,474	1,004
Alberta.....	4,017	2,730	1,287
British Columbia.....	9,126	6,064	3,062
Total Canada, December 1955†.....	67,348	47,804	19,544
Total Canada, December 1954.....	45,529	30,965	14,564

\* These claims included in Table E-3.

† There were, in addition, 269 renewal seasonal benefit claims in December 1955 and 72 in December 1954.

## F—Prices

**TABLE F-1.—TOTAL AND MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

(1949 =100)

Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commod- ities and Services
1949—Year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950—Year.....	102.9	102.6	106.2	99.7	102.4	103.1
1951—Year.....	113.7	117.0	114.4	109.8	113.1	111.5
1952—Year.....	116.5	116.8	102.2	111.8	116.2	116.0
1953—Year.....	115.5	112.6	123.6	110.1	117.0	115.8
1955—January.....	116.4	112.1	128.4	108.1	117.1	118.2
February.....	116.3	111.5	128.5	108.1	117.1	118.3
March.....	116.0	110.7	128.6	108.0	117.0	118.3
April.....	116.1	111.0	128.7	107.9	116.9	118.2
May.....	116.4	112.3	128.8	107.9	116.4	118.3
June.....	115.9	111.0	129.2	107.8	116.1	117.8
July.....	116.0	111.5	129.6	107.8	115.8	117.7
August.....	116.4	112.4	129.8	107.8	115.8	118.0
September.....	116.8	113.7	130.0	107.8	115.9	117.9
October.....	116.9	113.5	130.2	107.8	116.1	118.1
November.....	116.9	113.0	130.6	107.9	116.5	118.3
December.....	116.9	112.4	131.0	108.5	116.6	118.3
1956—January.....	116.8	111.5	131.3	108.6	116.5	119.0
February.....	116.4	109.9	131.5	108.6	116.7	119.3

**TABLE F-2.—CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA  
AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1956**

(1949=100)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Total			Food	Shelter	Clothing	House- hold Operation	Other Commod- ities and Services
	Jan. 3rd, 1955	Dec. 1st, 1955	Jan. 2nd, 1956					
St. John's, Nfld. (1).....	102.6	104.5	104.7	101.0	109.7	100.5	103.2	110.9
Halifax.....	111.3	114.7	114.5	104.8	125.1	114.8	119.7	119.2
Saint John.....	117.4	117.7	117.4	109.6	127.5	116.2	117.2	124.1
Montreal.....	117.1	116.7	117.4	113.4	136.1	108.1	115.1	119.8
Ottawa.....	117.0	117.8	117.5	109.6	135.9	111.6	116.3	120.8
Toronto.....	118.9	118.9	118.8	109.9	147.9	110.9	114.9	118.9
Winnipeg.....	115.5	116.9	116.8	112.8	127.0	113.2	114.0	119.6
Saskatoon—Regina.....	113.9	115.7	115.2	111.9	118.1	114.7	116.6	116.0
Edmonton—Calgary.....	114.6	115.1	114.8	110.6	121.1	113.0	115.8	117.6
Vancouver.....	118.4	120.3	120.0	114.9	128.0	112.8	130.9	119.7

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in prices over time in each city, and should not be used to compare actual levels of prices as between cities.

(1) St. John's Index on the base—June 1951 = 100.



## C—Strikes and Lockouts

**TABLE C-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY AND DECEMBER 1955,  
JANUARY, 1956†**

Date	Number of Strikes and Lockouts		Number of Workers Involved		Time Loss	
	Com-mencing During Month	In Existence	Com-mencing During Month	In Existence	In Man-working Days	Per Cent of Estimated Working Time
1956*						
January.....	‡13	13	17,335‡	17,335	338,340	0.38
1955*						
December.....	4	15	1,179	17,720	340,410	0.39
January.....	16‡	16	11,106‡	11,106	218,145	0.25

\*Preliminary figures.

‡Strikes unconcluded at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

†The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, CANADA, JANUARY 1956 <sup>(1)</sup>

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss In Man- Working Days	Date Began	Particulars <sup>(2)</sup>
	Establish- ments	Workers			

Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to January 1956					
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Cotton factory workers, Drummondville, Que.	1	<sup>(3)</sup> 64	700	Dec. 21 1955	Protesting replacement of a fixer who did not report for work; concluded January 16; conciliation; in favour of employer.
<i>Metal Products</i> — Structural steel fabricators, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1	<sup>(4)</sup> 130	2,800	Aug. 19 1955	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and job evaluation plan, following reference to conciliation board; unconcluded.
Motor vehicle and parts, diesel locomotive, stove, refrigerator and air conditioning factory workers, London, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Toronto and Windsor, Ont.	5	<sup>(5)</sup> 13,800	300,000	Sep. 11 1955	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, term of agreement, revision in seni- ority clauses, form of guaran- teed annual wage and fringe benefits, including extension of insurance and pension plans, following reference to conciliation board; uncon- cluded.
Wire and cable factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	1,000	10,000	Sep. 30 1955	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and retention of rest periods, following reference to con- ciliation board; concluded by January 16; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Steel fabricators and erectors and mining machinery factory workers, London, Port Robinson and Welland, Ont.	3	442	9,700	Oct. 26 1955	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 42½ to 40 per week with same take-home pay, pension and welfare plans, Rand formula for union dues and fringe benefits, pending reports of conciliation boards; unconcluded.
<i>Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.</i> — Chemical factory workers, Palo, Sask.	1	27	640	Oct. 22 1955	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, shift differential and reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take-home pay; unconcluded.
<i>Miscellaneous Products</i> — Chrome furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	70	1,500	Nov. 10 1955	For a union agreement pro- viding for increased wages, following reference to con- ciliation board; unconcluded.
TRADE— Pipe fitting and sprinkler equipment jobbers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	19	400	Dec. 7 1955	For a union agreement pro- viding for increased wages, welfare plan and extension of vacation plan, following reference to conciliation board; unconcluded.

**TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, CANADA, JANUARY 1956 <sup>(1)</sup>**

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss In Man- Working Days	Date Began	Particulars <sup>(2)</sup>
	Establish- ments	Workers			
Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During January 1956					
LOGGING— Bush workers, Mattice, Ont.	1	71	1,775	Jan. 3	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; unconcluded.
Bush workers, Cochrane, Ont.	1	100	200	Jan. 30	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and check-off; unconcluded.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Cotton factory workers, Sherbrooke, Que.	1	888	6,500	Jan. 20	Refusal to accept change in style of weaving until new agreement signed; unconcluded.
Cotton factory workers, Magog, Que.	1	716	4,000	Jan. 21	Protesting dismissal of six workers for failure to maintain production; unconcluded
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures— Building trades workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	8	125	Jan. 10	For payment of Windsor instead of Chatham rate for carpenters; unconcluded.

(1) Preliminary data based where possible on reports from parties concerned, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

(2) In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of conclusion is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(3) 29 indirectly affected; (4) 45 indirectly affected; (5) 3,200 indirectly affected.



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